

NORRIS PACKER BILL IS VOTED DOWN IN SENATE, 37 TO 34

Measure More Drastic Than House Bill for Which Its Substitution Was Refused—Only Two Republicans Supported It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The progressive and liberal forces in the United States Senate, one of whose main tenets is to change big industry with a public interest and to impose on the national government the obligation of protecting the people against the abuses of privilege and monopoly, suffered a temporary defeat yesterday when the Senate, by a small margin, voted down the Norris packer control bill.

By a vote of 37 to 34 the Senate defeated a motion to substitute for the House bill the bill prepared by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, of which George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, is chairman. The bitter fight in the Senate had been largely waged round the proposition of whether or not the Senate measure should be adopted as a substitute for the House bill, which passed the House some time ago.

Two Bills Compared

Whereas the House bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture the power to enforce government regulations of the meat-packing industry, the Senate bill creates a live-stock commission. The Senate bill is much more drastic in other respects. For one thing, it compels the adoption of a uniform system of accounting by all the packers, the supporters of the previous bill believing that it will be impossible for the government to ascertain what the packers are doing unless they are compelled to adopt some intelligent and uniform system of accounting such as the Interstate Commerce Commission compelled the railroads to adopt.

Senator Norris opposed granting the regulatory powers to the Secretary of Agriculture because the latter is a political officeholder whose tenure is uncertain, and who, because of the exigencies of politics and the power of organized finance, could easily be appointed by the forces he is directed to regulate.

"My objection," said Mr. Norris, "is no reflection at all on the present Secretary of Agriculture, in whom I have complete confidence."

Prior to the vote on the adoption of the Senate amendment, and speaking under the five-minute rule, Senator La Follette made his charge that the House bill, in reality, a packer measure, that the packers knowing the public demand for control of their activities, came forward and even submitted their own bill.

"I have here in my hand," said the Wisconsin Senator, "a bill submitted by the attorney for the beef trust (Mr. Lightfoot) to T. C. Atkeson, the Washington representative of the National Grange. I find that seven of the major amendments made to the bill in the House committee accord to the main provisions in the measure framed by the packer attorney. In other words, Senators, if you pass the House bill rather than the Senate bill you pass the legislation the packers desire and which is considered absolutely inadequate by all the representatives of farm and labor organizations, who represent producers and consumers."

The vote on the Senate amendment was regarded as the first real test of strength of the forces that are opposed to any government regulation of industry that favors "more business in government and no government at all in business," that does not believe in curbing monopoly, however powerful and embracing, and which does not subscribe to the theory that industry is charged with a public interest. The strength of this force lies in the "old guard." Only two Republicans supported the Norris bill, the large body of the support coming from the Democratic side of the chamber.

"Rock on Which Parties Will Split"

The feature of the debate was a speech by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, regarded as the leader of the progressive elements and the outstanding protagonist of the principle that "big business and industry is charged with a public interest," and should be regulated not as an asset of privilege and monopoly but for the public welfare.

POSITION OF FRENCH FINANCES IMPROVED

Minister of Finance Flatly Opposed to Any Further Inflation and Proposes to Float Large Loan—Worst Period Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday).—French finances are again coming seriously under review, but after the explanation given by Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, of his intention to bring forward a budget for next year at the beginning of next month it is expected that the big debate in the Chamber of Deputies announced for tomorrow will be postponed. There is no doubt that this is the gravest internal problem, and when discussion is once begun in the Chamber it will probably go to the roots of the matter.

Opinions are deeply divided on the pronouncement of Mr. Doumer. Apart from the politicians who have merely party motives there are others who complain that Mr. Doumer is, in the present state of affairs, too audacious and imprudent. There is still wanting a large program of more than immediate import. Nevertheless opinion is generally favorable to the exposition of policy which Mr. Doumer has made.

The chief points in this exposition are that he is flatly opposed to any further inflation. He intends to float a large loan in the autumn, but this will be probably the last state loan issued for a long time. The system, which would make such loans regular and frequent, is condemned. Instead there will be a series of loans in the devastated regions by interested communities and persons in which the State will only intervene to guarantee the payment of interest on money received from Germany. Thus it is hoped, so far as the national exchequer is concerned, to abolish the special budget recoverable upon Germany. This will help in the establishment of a normal budgetary system.

Of recent years the budget has been brought in very late, running well over into the following financial year and expenses have had to be met by provisional credits voted by the Chamber. It is a highly important fact that with half the present year to go the 1922 budget is already being considered. This is an important step in the return to financial equilibrium.

It is calculated that next year's expenditure will be 22,000,000,000 francs without any new taxation 17,000,000,000 francs should be raised. The deficit will be made up by the liquidation of stocks and a special tax on war profits and the emission of treasury bonds at 6 per cent. It is further hoped to cut down appreciably the total of expenditure provisionally estimated. A number of special accounts which weigh heavily upon the budget are to be abolished this year. When these figures are considered, it will be seen that they are exceedingly promising compared with the present year's budgets, ordinary and extraordinary, which indicate expenditure of over 55,000,000,000 francs with only 20,000,000,000 francs in receipts. It would seem that the worst moment is passed and that without any more heroic measures than are proposed by Mr. Doumer, the difficulties may be overcome.

The minister did not disguise the fact that the situation, in a financial sense, has been extremely critical and that during the months of April and May the government was obliged to ask itself with disquietude how it could face its obligations, especially as the sudden mobilization of class 19 increased the charges of the Treasury. Now there is every reason to have full confidence.

On the whole, the statement of Mr. Doumer, frank and complete, has had an encouraging effect and should increase confidence in the financial stability of France abroad.

Well, senators, shall you sit around and say that the people of the United States are going through another round of inflation? With coal prices as they were, can they be lulled to sleep by the slogan 'Let the coal business alone'?

"Do you think, on this proposition of 'Charged with a public use,' where God Almighty has put a certain amount of hard coal into the ground in Pennsylvania for His people, that seven or eight railroad companies can acquire it, and then say 'Keep your hands off the coal business?' We can charge anything we please for this coal. It is true you have to have it. But it is a Socialist for you to talk about the government having anything to do with it or any control over it."

"You are not destroying property when you destroy monopoly," he asserted.

After giving an analysis in detail of the packers' bill, Senator Kenyon said: "What is the program going to be about regulating business in this country? That is an important question. It is important to business; it is important to everybody."

"I want to know how far we are going in the direction of not touching any business in this country, no matter if it may be charged with a public use. Some leaders may convince themselves that that is the program, but I do not believe they can convince the President of the United States, however much they may try, and they cannot convince the American people."

NEWS SUMMARY

The Norris packer control bill was rejected by the Senate yesterday by a vote of 37 to 34. It is much more drastic than the House bill, for which its substitution was refused. Charge was made by Senator La Follette that the House measure had been modified in accordance with recommendations by "the attorney for the beef trust."

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ARABS EXPECTED TO ELECT EMIR FEISUL

Choice of King of Mesopotamia Looked Upon as Foregone Conclusion—New Era in Middle East Is Now Looked For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—That Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hedjaz, will be accepted by the elected representatives of the people of Mesopotamia as their king is regarded as a foregone conclusion in Arabian circles in close touch with Emir Feisal, among whom Mr. Churchill's speech on Tuesday has been received with satisfaction. Emir Feisal left Jeddah on June 12 for Baghdad and by the time he arrives, The Christian Science Monitor is informed by Gen. Haddad Pasha, trusted adviser of Emir Feisal, the Arab council which Mr. Churchill stated is to replace the provisional government set up by Sir Percy Cox, will have been elected and will be ready to proceed to the task of choosing a king.

The most pleasing passage in Mr. Churchill's speech from the Arab viewpoint was that in which the ultimate independence for Mesopotamia was foreshadowed with future relations between Great Britain and the new Arab state established by a treaty, in accordance with the usual practice of sovereign states.

Government Unfettered

It is pointed out by critics of Mr. Churchill's speech that much of the economies promised in the administration and reduction of the military forces depends on certain conditions. These conditions, however, are more a question of speech so far as Mesopotamia is concerned, according to General Haddad Pasha, and there is little doubt they will be fulfilled. Already the government of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan is established on practically an independent status. Emir Abdullah has a free hand in the Province and he is unfettered by the presence of any British administrator, although he has a small number of political advisers whose appointment is approved by Sir Herbert Samuel, a senior representative of the British Government in the vicinity.

Thus the prospect of an entirely changed vista in the Middle East is promised by the Colonial Minister, whose task it has been more than once recently to make important statements of policy. Mr. Churchill's speech at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, for instance, contained references to France which were supplemented in greater detail in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

Real Cooperation Needed

On the former occasion, when the sentiments uttered by The Christian Science Monitor have reason to believe, were not out of accord with those of the Cabinet as a whole, Mr. Churchill said there must be real cooperation between England, France and Germany to repair the ruin of the war, and rebuild the glory and unity of Europe. He allowed for the fact that France had not received the assurance she expected from England and the United States, that she would have their help if ever the circumstances of 1914 were repeated, and also for the elements in Germany that threatened the peace of Europe, but if they wished for the full fruits of victory they would have to make arrangements, Mr. Churchill maintained, which would secure the cooperation of England, France and Germany in reconstruction.

Let it be the part of Britain, he said, to be true to France and not unjust to Germany, to endeavor to mitigate the rancor between the German and French peoples, to give France a sense of security and give Germany that sense of being treated with fair play which would enable her to control the violent forces in her midst.

British Policy Defended

In the absence of a prospect of a meeting being held soon between the French and British Premiers to discuss the differences of policy that have recently revealed themselves, Mr. Churchill's references to matters affecting France have received attention, which is enhanced by the fact that the British Cabinet has not met for a fortnight, and the proposal for a Franco-British Alliance has been widely but unofficially discussed.

In his House of Commons speech regarding the middle east arrangements, Mr. Churchill claimed that the general policy of supporting the Shereefian family was in no way opposed to the interests of France. With reference to Transjordan he maintained that the British plan was the best of securing France from disturbances in Syria by Arab influences with which she had disagreed.

Touching on the relations with Turkey, the Colonial Secretary pleaded French opinion by declaring that England and France must work together and pursue a policy of appeasement toward both the Turks and the Arabs. All their efforts would be brought to naught if they could not combine with their arrangement a peaceful and lasting settlement with Turkey, the paramount object which they have been pursuing for many months was to secure a real and lasting peace with that country.

DISQUIETING RETURNS IN ENGLISH COAL VOTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—While there is a more favorable outlook regarding the cotton and the engineering disputes, the end of the coal stoppage still remains in doubt. The returns at present available of the miners' ballot on the owners' terms are somewhat disquieting. The miners in most districts are voting against acceptance of the owners' offer, but returns are not yet sufficiently complete to indicate whether the requisite two-thirds majority for continuing the struggle will be secured. Reports from the coal fields indicate that a large number are refraining from voting owing, it is believed, to the dissatisfaction felt at the action of the miners' executive in not giving a definite lead to the men. The final results of the ballot are not expected before noon tomorrow.

GERMANS AGREE TO RETIRE IN SILESIA

Situation Is Somewhat Improved Owing to Understanding Apparently Reached Between the British and German Generals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The latest phase of the Upper Silesian problem naturally continues to occupy the government, the public and the press. The terms of the German Government's note to the Allies on the subject is approved by the nation. The situation is somewhat improved owing to an understanding which seems to have been reached between the British commander, General Henker, and the German commander, General Hofer, whereby the latter agrees to withdraw the German troops to an extent as may give satisfaction to the Inter-Allied Commission and enable the task of dispersing the rebels to be resumed.

The reports reaching German newspapers here, which, of course, may be accepted with reserve, declare that indifference has replaced the former feeling of enthusiasm among the Poles. A Polish attack on Gliwicz, yesterday, for example, was repulsed with heavy loss to the Poles. The industrial area unfortunately the terrorism by the rebels continues unchecked. The position of Katowitz continues to preoccupy public opinion, the latest reports indicating that owing to the shortage of food many hardships afflict the population.

Wednesday.—The latest developments in Upper Silesia occasion consternation in government circles and among the public, which is clearly reflected in today's editorials. The reported decision of the Inter-Allied Commission to suspend military action against the Polish insurgents because the German self-protection troops refuse to disband is sharply criticized.

The Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," alone adopts the standpoint that some explanation, although no justification for allied action, is to be found in what the newspaper calls "the reactionary militarist tendencies displayed by the self-protection troops."

At present, "Freiheit" contends it would be in the interest of the civil population if the volunteers were to withdraw and allow the Allies to proceed with the task of suppressing the insurgent movement. As indicated, this Socialist view is isolated. All today's newspapers are denouncing as scandalous the allied suspension of their advance.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" declares it cannot believe Great Britain would be guilty of such a felony as having promised fair play to Germany to refuse for trivial reasons to proceed with military action against the rebels. It is evident moreover that the vacillating nature of the allied attitude has encouraged Wojciech Korfanty and his followers.

Renewed activity from the front is reported today, the Poles not only suspending their imposed retreat but even at some points attacking and occupying villages they had previously, under allied pressure, evacuated. Altogether instead of showing an improvement the situation in Upper Silesia is now more confused and unsatisfactory than ever.

FRENCH PROTEST CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, January (Wednesday).—The French Ambassador made a formal protest to the Foreign Office today against the obstinate attitude ascribed to the German General Hofer in Upper Silesia.

BRITISH PREMIERS TO SHAPE MOLD OF FUTURE EMPIRE

Imperial Conference in London Has Task of Modeling Form That British Commonwealth of Free Nations Will Take

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—It the great war threw the British Empire into the melting pot, the imperial conference in London must bear the responsibility of determining in large measure what form the new mold shall take. Should the assembled peace Cabinet, as one may well term it, cope successfully with the problems before it, the re-shaping of a commonwealth of free nations will have been well begun and the task of the following conference on imperial relationships will be easy.

For the first time in peace the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will sit as the representatives of new nations, whose right to stand alone was bought by rare sacrifice and sealed by victory. Today there is an Empire of Nations, not an imperial nation. Tomorrow will show whether it is possible not only to convert Britain where necessary to the dominion point of view but to reconcile the differing opinions of the Empire's "Big Four" and of their partner, India. The renewal of the agreement with Japan and the question of naval defense are of world interest.

The fact that the Anglo-Japanese alliance practically waits on the decisions of overseas statesmen, and that the Prime Minister of Australia has already stated in Parliament that if the treaty infringes the right of the Commonwealth to keep her territory white he will not sign it, must be immensely significant to the United States, proving, if proof be necessary, how unwise was the opposition to the claim of separate votes for the dominions in the new alignment of nations after the war. More and more the influence of the younger Britains will be cast in favor of friendship with America, and it is only necessary to read recent speeches of Arthur Meighen of Canada, W. M. Hughes of Australia, and W. F. Massey of New Zealand to see that a friendly understanding with the United States will be a main factor in imperial diplomacy. The plan whereby Britain would police the Atlantic and the United States take care of the Pacific, is too closely in line with dominion views to be accidental.

The Agreement with Japan

Japan would appear to be exceedingly eager for the renewal of the agreement with Britain—the visit of her Crown Prince to the Court of St. James' can bear no other interpretation. Australia and New Zealand have spoken through their prime ministers in favor of reenactment provided their cherished ideal of race purity is not impaired and American friendship is preserved. Neither Dominion is prepared to bear the responsibility of opposing the treaty, but they are not willing to do anything which will antagonize the big neighbor on the Pacific whose white California policy is so closely akin to the Australasian.

Mr. Meighen puts the Canadian opinion even more clearly when he says that the importance of the Anglo-Japanese pact arises from the very great interest in the United States in the renewal or non-renewal of the agreement. He emphasizes tactfully Canada's right to refuse its assent. Where Africa and India will stand remains to be seen.

Fortunately, the provision in the existing Anglo-Japanese agreement, which frees either of the parties from the obligation to go to war with a nation with which it has a general arbitration treaty, would leave Britain outside any conflict between Japan and America. In fact, the article in the agreement is understood to have been designed with that end in view, and its insertion in the treaty caused resentment in some quarters in Japan.

There is little reason, therefore, for apprehension lest the signing of the pact may involve responsibilities which the dominions would most probably repudiate in the last event.

There is some reason to hope that out of the imperial conference there will come a much clearer understanding with the United States, a new alignment which will affect all Pacific problems while not offending Tokyo nor refusing renewal of the agreement.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY

About two years ago Admiral Lord Jellicoe recommended that within five years a strong Far Eastern seagoing fleet should be built. He considered that the naval interests of the Empire were likely to demand the following: Eight modern battleships, eight modern battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 40 modern destroyers, three flotilla leaders, two depot ships for destroyers, 36 submarines (including those in Indian waters), four submarine parent ships, four aircraft carriers, 12 fleet minesweepers, one large seagoing minelayer, two fleet repair ships.

Admiral Jellicoe's report may serve as a basis for the discussion of naval defense by the conference, especially so, as he has shown what share Canada, South Africa and India might well bear in connection with the Far Eastern fleet. It is interesting to note that he estimated the annual cost of

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postwar maintenance of this special fleet at about \$20,000,000, and proposed that Britain should bear 75 per cent, Australia 20 per cent and New Zealand 5 per cent. Under the scheme, Canada would provide and maintain a small force of light cruisers on her western seaboard for the protection of her trade and a naval force on her eastern seaboard. South Africa would provide and maintain a squadron stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, which would keep open the trade route round the Cape. India would provide about \$2,500,000 annually for the defense of her harbors and the upkeep of the East India squadron of five light cruisers and six submarines, with an aircraft carrier.

Admiral Jellicoe's Warning
Australia and New Zealand have watched with apprehension the suspension of Britain's big ship construction and the great haste of Japan to increase her navy. Admiral Jellicoe's warning of the powerlessness of Australia against a strong military and naval power, unless the British Fleet were able to assist, has been remembered, and the British government has emphasized the necessity for an imperial policy of ship construction in which Australia and New Zealand will bear their share.

"As for naval and defense expenditure, I say deliberately that until we receive some assurance, which we hope to obtain from this conference to which I am about to proceed, that peace in the Pacific is assured, I will not be a party to cutting down that expenditure by the sacrifice of the penny war will not any patriotic citizen of the country." This declaration by W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, just prior to his departure from the Commonwealth for the Peace Conference in London, expressed Australian feeling; there was significance in his reference to the existing cost of Australian defense as "the beggarly sum of \$2,500,000" and his warning that the nation must be prepared to face a possible increase.

Naval Supremacy Essential

New Zealand's Prime Minister declared recently: "The very existence of the Empire depends upon naval supremacy," and he accepted the corollary that his Dominion must assist the United Kingdom in keeping up an imperial navy. Australia, therefore, will insist upon an adequate British sea force, and probably on an increase in construction to cope with Japan's program. How far the renewal of the agreement with Japan will enable Britain to give Mr. Hughes "some assurance that peace in the Pacific is assured" is merely subject matter for prophecy.

Canada's attitude is radically different. She has no reason to fear naval aggression, and little need to be apprehensive of invasion by sea. Her Prime Minister went to the conference with the following declaration of policy: "It does not seem to me that, unless there are unexpected developments, the occasion is altogether opportune for considering the problems of imperial naval defense or the responsibility to be undertaken by the various parts of Empire in that respect."

On this question of naval defense, then, the possibilities of imperial cooperation will be well tested. Even if India and Africa supported a modification of the Jellicoe scheme the decision of the majority would not be binding on Canada. "Coercion" is not in the British Empire dictionary, but without "sacrifice" and "concession" unity will be a sham.

Running an Empire of Nations

The present imperial conference will frame the agenda for a second conference which will deal with the problem of an imperial constitution, the possibility of an alliance of free nations.

It is difficult to explain the British Empire to an American. He learns that Australia has still a Governor-General, appointed by the King, and that in conceivable circumstances the King may veto Australian legislation which might be prejudicial to the home land or the interests of other dominions. But the Governor-General is mainly a most useful social head and his political influence is practically nil. As for such a personage, they are of such rare occurrence as to be of little consequence, and in the last resort the Commonwealth would please itself if the issue were vital. Her Prime Minister phrased the position excellently in a recent speech:

"It is impossible to reconcile, from the standpoint of logic, things so illogical and inconsistent as the rights which Australia enjoys and the rights which the Parliament of Great Britain enjoys. Australia has the power to make what laws it pleases. Technically there may be some limitations, but practically there are none. If the enemies of Australia could have their way and Australia were to do as they desire and 'cut the painter,' its power of self-government would not be increased. . . . We go to the imperial conference to show the world that while we claim the right to make our own laws, and, for all practical purposes, the same rights as independent nations, we are indisputably with Britain—one indivisible Empire. Whether in fair weather or foul we must present to the enemy, if enemy there be, a united front."

A Written Constitution

The Australian Parliament is not disposed to give Mr. Hughes a free hand in the planning of empire relations and some of his political adversaries were only reassured in part by his assurance that the first conference would not decide the question. His own opinion, as expressed regarding the problem of a constitution, was given thus: "How can there be a written constitution for such an empire, and for an empire whose circumstances change continually?"

Mr. Massey, the sturdy representative of New Zealand, has not been loath to rush in where even Mr. Hughes might fear to tread. He favors

an imperial executive of leading empire statesmen who would be responsible to the respective parliaments of the empire, yet would have no right to interfere with the full powers of self-government of any dominion. If the imperial conference plan is continued there should be an arrangement, he considers, for the holding of the conference in each national capital in rotation, with provision for every third meeting being in London. Mr. Massey's scheme really provides for the resuscitation and extension of the war cabinet. It is understood that the New Zealand proposal is not favored by Canada.

Problems to Be Solved

Among the points of interest in the development of the Commonwealth of Free Nations is the proposal to give Canada representation at Washington. The announcement that Canada was to have its own high commissioner in the United States capital fired the enthusiasm of Mr. Hughes and for a time the probability of an Australian appointment was practical politics. The strong opposition which developed in the Commonwealth was mainly on the ground that separate representation would be an extremely dangerous experiment, particularly in regard to Japan, and to a lesser degree because many Australians regarding the idea as flashy and unnecessary.

Pacific problems which will come before the conference will include the agitation for a confederation of the western Pacific islands held by Britain and one or more of the dominions, such confederation to be under the United Kingdom with its executive power. The unsatisfactory working of the Condominium in the New Hebrides will probably lead to a proposal by Mr. Hughes that Britain take over the group and compensate the other partner, France.

The administration of captured territory under the mandates from the League of Nations will be discussed, perhaps with a view to great uniformity in interpretation. Improved cable and wireless communications, aerial chains, shipping and mail service subsidies may all come up. There is also the old difficulty of the treatment of British Indians within the Empire.

Japan Seeks Agreement

Desire Apparent for Early Settlement With the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since the completion of the Morris-Shidehara report, about four months ago, there has been apparently little activity in the way of the negotiations between the United States and Japan. In part this has been due to the fact that not long after the report was finished, Roland S. Morris, Ambassador to Japan, resigned, and his successor has not yet been appointed. In fact, the President is not finding it easy to get the right man for that post. Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, to whom it had been tendered, and whom the President was very anxious to send to Japan, has refused it on the grounds that he wishes to be free to become again a candidate for the United States Senate.

Another cause of delay lies in the fact that there are several questions for adjustment before the United States and Japan which are interwoven with other international problems, some of them of peculiar delicacy, and some of which it had been hoped would be out of the way before the United States took up the matters pressing for settlement with Japan.

Mandates Problem

One of the international matters is the subject of mandates. The invitation of the Council of the League of Nations, which was sent to the United States under the last administration, was purposely left unanswered so that the incoming administration might be perfectly free to make its own decisions. It was said on high authority yesterday that the State Department, under Charles Evans Hughes, has not taken any action, so that while the invitation is still open, it seems unlikely that the United States will accept. The policy, as indicated by various remarks of the President and the Secretary of State, is to let the United States exert such influence as is desired in European affairs through the presence of a representative in the Supreme Council and to remain free of any connection for any purpose with the League of Nations.

There have been persistent rumors recently that, while the Administration is waiting on the appointment of an ambassador to Japan, the Japanese Government is desirous of coming to an amicable understanding with this government. Several visits recently to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador have been alleged to have had for their purpose the conveying to this government of the desire of the Japanese Government to make all reasonable concessions in an effort to satisfy the United States of its sincerity and good will. This is said to run to the extent of agreeing to the prevention of Japanese coolie immigration to the United States, and to the internationalization of the cable privileges on the Island of Yap.

British Treaty a Factor

One of the reasons given for the effort of the Japanese Government to get these affairs with the United States adjusted as speedily as possible is held by well-informed persons here to be due in part to the approaching termination of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and the desire to be entirely freed of any embarrassment with the United States in seeking a renewal, since it is well understood that Great Britain will look askance at any alliance with Japan if that government should be at odds with the United States on any point. Another circumstance is to be found in the gathering

of representatives of the British dominions in London, where various practical matters in which Japan is an element of considerable moment are to be discussed.

The announcement that the Japanese Government is willing to get out of Shanghai, and has already reduced its military force there, with a promise of a complete withdrawal as soon as China can provide guards for the railroad, is also expected to have a good effect on the United States.

And of the very greatest importance is the fact that about 80 per cent of Japan's foreign business is with the United States. For that reason alone, the Japanese Government would have trouble with the United States the last of any country in the world.

Of course Japan has to reckon with her jingo element at home in her efforts to work out her problems with other nations. It is well understood that is one of the deterring elements in the working out of her foreign policies.

JAPANESE VIEW OF ALLIANCE RENEWAL

Japanese Treaty May Be Renewed by Britain for Diplomatic Reasons but Views of America Will Be Considered

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—The Anglo-Japanese alliance, first true recognition of Japan's place as a world power, military union of Anglo-Saxon and Asiatic, will in all probability be renewed following the imperial conference in London in June, at which each of the great British dominions will have a voice.

The alliance was first signed in 1902, and it has since been twice renewed with modifications. In 1902 it was the suggestion of England, to which Japan eagerly assented. England then saw a menace in the Russian Empire which was believed to have a covetous eye on India. With Japan an ally, the possibility of a Russian drive into India, through Persia, was lessened, as Petrograd would have to reckon with a foe on the east. Japan saw the "Triple Alliance of the Far East," Russia, France and Germany, which had compelled the Mikado to tear up the Treaty of Shimoda and to relinquish the greater part of the territorial fruits of victory over China seven years previous. With England as her ally, Japan had less to fear from these three powers, and she welcomed the alliance.

Now in 1921 conditions have changed. Russia is temporarily impotent as an international power. Germany, for different reasons, is in the same condition. France, the third power, has too many internal problems to be a menace to Japan. Japan has none of the reasons which existed in 1902 for the continuance of the compact except the prestige given her by an alliance with a strong white race. Japan knows this.

"If the object of a renewal of the alliance is to preserve the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a historic monument or something like an object of art in view of the services it has rendered in the past, we have no objection," says "Kokumun Shimbum," one of Tokyo's leading newspapers. "Unless Japan assumes the duty of protecting India," it adds, "and Great Britain undertakes the task of guaranteeing the Pacific, there is no value in the Anglo-Japanese alliance." The "guaranteeing of the Pacific," to the "Kokumun," means the guaranteeing that Japan may do as she pleases in the Pacific without hindrance.

Mr. Zumto, editor of the Herald of Asia, bases his doubts as to the wisdom of renewal on the three-fold platform that it would create suspicion in America, that the two nations have no mutual enemy, and that it would interfere with the work of reconstruction in Japan and so strengthen the militarists. The "Osaka Asahi," perhaps the sanest and most influential newspaper in the Japanese Empire, frankly says that the continuance of the alliance is detrimental to American-Japanese friendship and that "if anyone says that our friendship with Great Britain cannot be maintained except by the continuance of the alliance, we can only pity him for his needless anxiety."

Any discussion of the alliance today, however, which does not take into consideration the United States is purely academic. In 1902, when the alliance was formed, the United States was not actively interested in Far Eastern politics. On its revision in 1905 America again was not a factor. In 1911, when the alliance was further revised and extended for 10 years, a clause was inserted, "stipulating," in the words of Lord Northcliffe, "that nothing in the agreement should entail on either contracting party an obligation to go to war with a power with whom a treaty of general arbitration had been concluded and was in force. This was the first reference to the United States in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it was a friendly reference. President Taft had concluded with Britain a treaty of general arbitration a month earlier, and Britain felt that, as this treaty might be out of 'harmony with the alliance, the latter should be modified and so brought into harmony with the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.' True enough, but the American Senate failed to ratify the British Treaty. The later Peace Commission Treaty, however, was duly ratified and proclaimed in 1914, at which time Great Britain officially notified Japan that it would be regarded as coming within the scope of the exception provided in the alliance.

The motive for the renewal of the alliance from the Japanese side then stands on three grounds: It will create to some extent, at least, friction between England and the United States; a friction which Japan has never attempted to smooth; if the assertion made by a certain Tokyo newspaper,

that Japan has never recognized the British interpretation of the Anglo-American treaty of 1914 is correct, it would strengthen the Japanese moral position in the event of a trans-Pacific conflict; it will maintain to some extent the prestige of Japan.

England will have the deciding voice in the renewal of the alliance and she will probably agree to it, not because she needs Japan's aid against prostrate Russia, nor because she needs aid in holding India under her thumb, but because her policy and America's are fundamentally the same. As long as Japan pursues her present aim of dominating Asia, she interferes with America's altruistic "open door" for that continent and with the self-development of all Asiatics. As long as Japan pursues her present policy of seeking a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, a Monroe Doctrine unlike that of the United States because it is not a guarantee of independence for the nations of Asia but a wall against the West, she is an obstacle to the English ambition for Asiatic trade and to the maintenance of British "spheres of influence." No other power presents such obstacles to American and British Asiatic policy alike as does Japan.

Australia was opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. She was let in on the secret and saw the force of the argument. The other dominions may be expected to see it also. There remain two more forces, the British Legation in Peking, which will oppose the renewal to the last, for no foreigner lives in China without being bitterly antagonistic to Japan, seeing only the worst of all the sides of Japanese policies, and the Embassy in Tokyo, which will agree that America can do England's work for her.

At the imperial conference the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in some form, will very likely be renewed. But despite the alliance, if war should come between Japan and America, England and the United States would stand as one. Japan knows this in her heart.

NEGROES ASK FOR LABOR'S BACKING

Resolution for Steps Against Ku-Klux-Klan Develops Feeling in A. F. of L. Gathering—Lewis May Seek Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—When Negro delegates attempted yesterday to introduce a resolution, after the time limit, asking the American Federation of Labor to take steps toward abolishment of the Ku-Klux-Klan, which was charged with "mob violence" against the Negroes, there were prompt objections from the floor. Turnout resulted, several delegates demanding the names of the objectors.

President Gompers refused to give out the names, but President Hutchison of the carpenters arose and stated that he had objected. Order was restored with difficulty. Mr. Hutchison's name being shouted about the convention floor.

There were rumors yesterday that John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, would announce today his candidacy against Samuel Gompers for the presidency of the American Federation. Supporters of Mr. Lewis are said to have canvassed the delegates and claim from 15,000 to 20,000 of the 35,000 votes.

Mr. Gompers Warns Rotarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor yesterday warned the business men of the United States that if they succeeded in their open shop fight, they would be organizing Labor in the United States. The draft would arise in place of the present trade union movement one of a character so radical that they have not yet dreamed of it.

Mr. Gompers was addressing the Denver Rotary Club by special invitation. Harold W. Moore, president of the club, had introduced Mr. Gompers by stating that the Rotarians stood emphatically for the open shop.

"You business men," said Mr. Gompers, "have your choice. If by your antagonism you destroy the present Labor organization, Labor will find some other way to defend its rights. You must deal with us, a rational, clear-thinking organization, or deal with an element that bodes no good for business, for Labor or for Americanism."

COMPROMISE REACHED IN COTTON DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday)—Peace in the cotton wages dispute has been brought a big step nearer by a compromise reached between the representatives of the employers and the operatives. After sitting eight hours yesterday and 43 hours in all, the conference decided to recommend to the various executives for acceptance, a reduction of 60 per cent on piece price lists, or of 3s. 10d. in the pound sterling on current earnings, and there is to be a further reduction of 10 per cent, bringing the total reduction to 4s. 5d. per cent per pound in six months. The executives will meet here on Friday and report to the joint conference later in the day. The agreement is subject to confirmation by the masters' organizations and the men's unions, but there is every prospect that these terms will be accepted. About 500,000 operatives are affected, and the spinners, of whom there are 31,000, will lose about £1 per week on the first reduction. There are about 263,000 weavers who lose a little over 17s. per week.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE ON TRIAL

British Desire to Renew Treaty Said to Be Entirely Overshadowed by Desire to Cooperate With the United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Members of the House of Commons are to have an opportunity on Friday of discussing the imperial conference and its agenda, but interest in the proceedings will be lessened by the absence of the Prime Minister, who has not returned to town. No important statement from the government is expected, but private members will concentrate upon two aspects of the work of the conference, namely



Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's struggle hold on Peking. Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication.

the questions of naval defense with particular reference to the proposal for a disarmament conference with America, and also the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

In preparation for a debate on the latter subject B. Lennox Simpson, who writes under the pseudonym of B. L. Putnam Weale, political adviser to the Government of China, on Wednesday presented the Chinese viewpoint to an important body of the House of Commons, the Foreign Affairs Committee, presided over by Sir Samuel Hoare. Mr. Simpson was subjected to a searching fire of questions from which he emerged with satisfaction to himself, he informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

At the moment he is busy on a memorandum which the Premier will have in his hands on Saturday, and later Mr. Simpson will address meetings of every political party in the House of Commons, so that they may be fully informed of the Chinese viewpoint during the sittings of the conference. He has also made a formal request to be heard as a witness during the conference sittings.

Details of New Draft

Mr. Simpson gave The Christian Science Monitor's representative further details of the new draft which has been prepared by a sub-committee of the British Foreign Office to serve as the basis of a discussion of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. The draft was prepared by a small sub-committee which included Sir W. Tyrrell and Sir John Jordan, former Minister at Peking, after one year's study and investigation of objections to the existing agreement. The draft report was completed several months ago, and it was on receipt of the information as to its contents that it was finally decided in Tokyo to make a last desperate effort to retain British Japan by sending the Japanese Crown Prince on a tour of friendship to England.

The measure of Japanese anxiety on the matter can be estimated, according to Mr. Simpson, by the radical nature of this decision to depart from Japanese tradition. In the draft four modifications of the existing treaty were embodied. The new treaty was to be a short date one, about three years in duration, but whether subject to yearly renewal is not known. All mention of China, India and other countries was to be eliminated from the preamble of the treaty. The impossibility of Great Britain being dragged into war against the United States was to be made perfectly plain and finally the procedure of the League of Nations was to be followed before the treaty was ratified and came into force.

This draft being as yet only a departmental matter will not necessarily be laid before the imperial conference as a basis for discussion although so much time and labor has been expended on it and in Mr. Simpson's view the draft is of little consequence.

America Alone Counts

Discussing the prospects of a renewal of the agreement, Mr. Simpson expressed the opinion that the work of the imperial conference is really being done in Washington and not in London. American opinion alone counts in the matter and the British desire to renew the Anglo-Japanese agreement, as compared with the desire to enter into cooperation with America, is as one to a thousand.

Views have already been exchanged and much is being done behind the scenes that the general public, absorbed in test matches, international tennis, polo and golf, knows little of. In Mr. Simpson's opinion, Japanese diplomats are fighting hard, but it is a rearguard action they are fighting and a general retreat has begun so far as a renewal of the treaty is concerned. Preliminary discussion of the question has been stiffened in Great Britain, he states, but there is likely to be plain speaking at the conference.

Chinese Opposition

Dispatches from China, indicating the extent of the opposition to a renewal of the agreement, have not been published here and the omission, he alleges, bears the marks of concerted action and deliberate suppression. After the formalities of the opening of the conference are over next Monday, there are indications that the agreement will be subjected to criticism of such vigor as marked W. M. Hughes' speech in another connection at the meeting of the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee in the House of Commons on Wednesday. According to Mr. Simpson, the Indian delegates at the conference will also make serious representation along the lines that by a renewal of the agreement Japanese subjects are being given greater privileges than the population of India, which is part of the British Empire.

Mr. Simpson does not credit the report that the Japanese have decided to withdraw their troops from the Shantung Peninsula even for the sake of preserving the agreement. If the agreement is not renewed, however, he anticipates a drastic revision of Japanese foreign policy within six months. Only failure to renew the treaty, he considers, would bring about a less aggressive foreign policy.

GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTRABAND ARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HOBOKEN, New Jersey—The 496 machine guns and other munitions removed from the coal bunkers of the steamship East Side by customs officials and which are believed to have been placed there by Sinn Féin sympathizers who thought the boat would touch at an Irish port, were turned over to the United States Government yesterday on an order signed by Charles F. Lynch, Federal Judge, in Newark. The order was signed on a petition of the federal officials who opposed retention of the arms by the Hoboken police and after the Hoboken City Council had refused to permit a postponement of one week of the hearing before the Hoboken city recorder. This hearing is for the purpose of attempting to ascertain how the arms got aboard the ship and who owns them. Ownership is claimed by Frank Williams, said to be a New York engineer, who asserts that the arms were stolen from him.

Private and official investigations are under way to determine how the material got aboard a ship which was supposed to be in ballast. On her arrival at Norfolk last night, on her way to the British Isles, it was understood that her crew was to be examined. At yesterday's hearing neither the Williams' lawyer nor the Recorder gave the address of the man who claimed he owned the arms. The lawyer said that recently Mr. Williams had sent a truck to transport the arms from an express station in New York City to a warehouse in Hoboken, which station and warehouse the lawyer did not say. The driver, returning without warehouse receipt, was sent back to get one, and never returned. How the customs officials got their tip that the arms were hidden aboard the East Side is not known, but it is supposed that it was furnished by some discharged member of the crew.

HOME BREW ISSUE DIVIDES PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—"Home brew" has split the progressive wing of the Republican Party in Wisconsin and assumed such an importance that it now threatens to be the deciding factor in the next campaign for the nomination for Governor. Many of the former supporters of Gov. John J. Blaine have broken with him since his veto of the Matheson dry enforcement bill, which put a ban on brewing in the home. They have held conferences with those opposed to the Governor last autumn. This has resulted in a movement to support Alvin Peterson, chairman of the State Committee, for Governor.

Mr. Peterson was a supporter of Senator Robert M. La Follette until the Senator opposed the participation of America in the war. Senator Irvine L. Lenroot backed Mr. Peterson in his campaign for the chairmanship. Political observers believe Senator La Follette will aid Governor Blaine in his fight for reelection.

CUSTER BATTLE TO BE REPRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—For some days Sioux Indians and members of other American Indian tribes of the northwest have been gathering at the Custer battlefield, on the Little Horn River, in southern Montana, to participate in a portrayal of Custer's last fight, which will be staged on this battlefield on June 25, the anniversary of the battle and massacre, which took place on June 25, 1876.

On Saturday, June 25, this historic battle will be reproduced, Indians and soldiers taking part to make it as realistic as possible.

W. M. HUGHES' CLEAR CALL TO BRITAIN

British Empire, He Says, Has Now Come to Forked Roads and Decision Must Be Made What Is to Be Done in Future

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—"I have no doubt the British Empire will pull through. But we have come to forked roads and it is for you to decide what is to be done in the future," was how W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, presented the situation to the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee in the House of Commons last night.

"I do not say you should neglect your trade outside the empire," continued Mr. Hughes. "But I would point out that when the war came those foreign nations did not rally to your support while these four dominions put 1,000,000 white soldiers in the field. Are we to go on haphazard lines, or are we to have some fixed plan?"

"We are trusting not only for the next generation but for many generations to come. You are on your pedestal now. But your hand is becoming a little weary. How shall you take your place in the sun which is warranted you? It is obviously not only your obligation but your interest to develop your empire. In a little while that empire will have a great many millions of people."

"Do not forget that if there had not been that unfortunate quarrel with the United States some hundred years ago the peace of the world would have been assured. Are we to repeat that error?" asked Mr. Hughes. "Are we going to develop a policy which will insure the growth of the empire, not only for trade but for peace and security?"

"You have an excess of population in this country. If you had an excess in Yorkshire and a shortage in Cornwall," he pointed out, "you would send people from Yorkshire to Cornwall. You would shift them. I say shift them now. If one of these great outposts on the empire fails, it will involve a serious blow to this country. Five millions of people cannot hold Australia. Nine millions cannot hold Canada. We want population." Mr. Hughes declared, "of the right sort."

"Mr. Churchill has said that the pace is more rapid than it was a hundred years ago. But if the pace upward, so likewise is the pace downward more rapid. The time is ripe and rotten ripe for the development of trade resources," concluded Mr. Hughes, "from which both you and we will reap an abundant harvest."

AGITATOR RELEASED BY COURT'S ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The case of Sigmund Zarkin, arrested on a street corner for speaking in behalf of the Unemployment Council, which is conducting a 10-day drive for funds to defend political prisoners, has been thrown out of court by Magistrate Alexander H. Geismar. This is the statement for which Mr. Zarkin was arrested.

"There are only two classes in this country, the capitalists and the workers," Mr. Zarkin had said. "On every ton of coal sold, without lifting a finger, five 5,000,000 workers are walking the streets in search of work."

The complaint also cited this circular, distributed by him: "We, the Unemployment Council, recognize that unemployment is a chronic phenomenon of the present capitalist state of production and distribution. We realize that the working class will constantly be confronted with unemployment periods, which become ever more acute as the capitalist system goes on until it is overthrown. We further realize that unemployment can only be abolished by the workers taking over the government and the industries."

The magistrate did not find in the evidence anything to justify the court's consideration of the case.

EXPERTS DISCUSS GERMAN PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today there began at the Quai d'Orsay the deliberations of the commission of experts which is to settle a number of questions left over by the last Supreme Council. The cost of the armaments in Germany and their payment, the price of coal received from Germany and the priority of Belgian claims are among the problems to be voted upon.

There is also to be decided the distribution of a small percentage of the German indemnity after the principal Allies have, according to the accord of Brussels and Spa, been satisfied.

There is 6 1/2 per cent for the smaller powers still unpaid. The present conference will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers, who will finally decide the questions under review.

AMUSEMENTS

A DELIGHTFUL ALL DAY'S SAIL PROVINCETOWN RETURN

DOROTHY BRADFORD
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She Tuned

Pastidious, serene, I watched her the other day in the drawing-room, as she ran her fingers over a Bach fugue, and seemed to draw an ineffable anguish down to our moments together. She was not thinking of the past, but I was, marveling more than ever before at the tread with which she paces life's road.

She came from Wisconsin, a small Main Street kind of town. Larger than that, perhaps, for her father had sent her to Milwaukee for a year and she had studied the violin. It was after a stepmother had come to the red brick house behind the lilac and syringa bushes, a slight, little stepmother, but the kind of human being who perrades a house and edges out all other presences, that the girl arose, packed her valise, and with 20 years only of peaceful background, and six golden ten dollar pieces, souvenirs of as many New Years, she went—fled rather—to Chicago.

It was only on the train that she seriously began to consider that six gold pieces are meager equipment for earning a living, struggling in the city. She put her head in her hands and tried to think. "What trade?" She had none. She couldn't teach because she hadn't attended normal school. Cook? Lisa had always done that at home. Sew? Well, maybe. She thought of her violin. She had not much talent there. Then she remembered that her violin teachers had told her. "You have remarkable ears, Anna. You surprise us there." A Dick Whittington, the girl pondered, must exploit his talent. "My ears must support me. I will be a piano tuner!"

I am telling you her story quite truly. To me it is a sweet, strange, brave, and practical story. Avant the stage, and clapping audiences.

What a girl!

"I will be a piano tuner," she said as she alighted at the old Northwestern Station, and made for the Palmer House, where she and her father had stayed, when she was a child, at the World's Fair.

"May I be a piano tuner?" she seems to have asked at every piano store in Chicago during the first 10 days of her stay in the city. "My teachers have told me I have remarkable ears, and I wish to tune pianos and earn a living." Can't you see her, firm little girl from Wisconsin, with her braids wrapped round her head, saying it over and over, "I want to be a piano tuner"? They all said no, of course, and the second 10 days she started on the round again. At one place they let her tune a piano. She did it perfectly but they wouldn't take her. "A girl piano tuner, how silly," the Boss said. But at last one man, interested in the sedate persistence of her, and perceiving that tune pianos she could, and that business was business, said, "Give her a chance."

So she went to work. She has told me of the day she got her tools; and how the union piano tuners offered to strike; and how she tuned and tuned, and hoped and hoped the men wouldn't mind too much her interfering. "I had only ears and I had to earn a living. It was fun, too, all of the four years I did it. Winters, I tuned mostly non-cert pianos. That was adventure, seeing closely all the great master hands, working with them for a perfect performance I used to feel so responsible."

She picked up languages, and astounded and amused, I believe, some of the haughty traveled artists. They found her—the fancy is mine—a fringed gentian among tuners. She was a good tuner, and she grew to love instruments, and was full of ideas as to the care and even the making of pianos. "A good job, too," said the man who had taken a chance on the young "un's ears, "never had a tuner that was more of an addition to the firm."

Winters, she made the rounds of the great, and was the clearing house for all concert news—most artists used the piano for whose makers she worked; and in the summer, she made rounds like the other tuners, from the book, where telephone and letter orders came in from the owners of pianos. She laughed, and the management laughed with her when she told them about it, at the time when she was called to a workman's cottage on the far west side. She came, black sailor hat, kit bag of tools, and brusque little manner. "I am the piano-tuner," she said. The man on the threshold—he was a plumber—was enraged. His manner was wrath's and his words Elizabethan, as he withstood the insult to his beloved music-box—a woman touch his planter? Never, never while muscle was his. "A woman, a woman, tamper with the strings of my planner, step her feet on the pedals of it, hang upon it. Never, never!" His wife, it seems, furnished a broomstick in behalf of the lady tuner, and welcomed her sister in, and the tuning went on, the two women sisters in arms, equally proud of Anna's quiet blandishment of the jangling strings. They ended it all by playing duets to the affronted husband, and he, somewhat mollified went so far as to say that "wimmin' did tune if they must, but he dared 'em to take a fancy to plumbin'!"

Odd friends, the tuner made. "It was strange how that trade of mine

was like a profession. I went everywhere, into strange houses. I found places meaning many things to many people. Here was a piano, bought because a wife, new-risen to wealth, felt that it was proper furniture; here some father had bought one, longing for musical children, and the poor youngsters, bent on baseball, thumped and no tunes came, or ever would come. Here and there some lonely human had a piano for best friend; artists I came upon, who made dreams, and poems of music. And always people talked to me. They began by talking about their pianos, sometimes by wondering about me. But they ended by talking about themselves, and because I was a stranger, and a new creature, they spilled many things. It was like having a great knothole on to the fantastic inside of the great human music-room. There were teachers, and pupils; some had dreams of great futures; some had quietly put those aside and were teaching scales to school children. Some thought music a trade; some called it an art; some few understood Art and Music to be the chief of her handmaidens."

It is many years now since Anna has looked on a book at 8:30 prompt to find out whether Bachmann had come to town, or whether she must hasten to Evanston, and turn the Blincken's piano before the high school dance on Saturday night. Her life has been rich since, a choice mosaic of experience, travel and society; but as I watched her face the other day, the lady in the soft green chiffon drapery faded, and I saw that same courageous face, with gray, straight-forward eyes, and delicate attentive wistfulness in her manner, as if catching the last precise nuance of what was happening about her, above a skirt and jacket of the 1890's, valise of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"May I be a piano tuner?" tools in her hand, and I said, "So, so, she has always, quite really, been a tuner, a good workman; a valiant goer-forth to make the most of her talents, proud with the pride of careful and interested labor, always listening, busy with what was near. Life," I said, "has been good to me to give me the Lady Tuner for a friend."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Harvey Misapprehends

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

When Ambassador Harvey told his first London audience that the United States of America had, by a majority of 7,000,000, refused to take any part in the League of Nations he grossly misrepresented the facts.

That was certainly not the issue on which the late presidential election turned.

While Hoover and Taft told the public that Senator Harding favored a league, Johnson and others said he would "scrap" the League, if elected. Being puzzled, I wrote to Marion Inquiring if the Senator endorsed what Johnson had said on his behalf. A simple "yes" or "no" was all I asked. Instead thereof I received a wordy reply that Mr. Harding had not time to respond to personal inquiries; but if I would consult his speeches I should discover his views. The only reason for my writing was that I could not discover his views from his speeches, so carefully noncommittal were they.

Doubtless more millions of voters believed Taft and Hoover than believed Johnson, especially as Senator Harding had voted in favor of this country taking part in a modified League of Nations.

Obviously the settlement of international differences by consultation and reason is more American than is the resort to high explosives and poisonous gases.

(Signed) EDWARD BEAVERICK, Pacific Grove, California, June 1, 1921.

The "Shape" of the Sky
What is the apparent form of the vault of the sky? There is probably no one to whose eyes it seems a true hemisphere, with its zenith appearing as distant as the horizon. At sea, or in a flat country, the seeming greater distance of the horizon is best shown. One authority, in discussing this question, reaches the conclusion that the form of the vault, in vertical section, is that of the segment of a circle, the arc of which subtends at the center an angle of the order of 40 degrees. If the reader will draw such a segment, he may be surprised by the amount of flattening, which is thus ascribed to the sky. From this optical illusion, many curious effects arise, such as the seeming increased magnitude of the sun and moon when near the horizon, and the apparently oval form of halos and coronas seen at low altitudes.

LICENSING WRITERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was after I had spent a strenuous and bewildering afternoon running a new automobile that the great idea came to me. Up until a few weeks ago, I had been content to let a regularly licensed chauffeur drive for me. I had been perfectly willing to sit in the back of the car while he bent nonchalantly over the wheel, driving through small, thread-like openings in the traffic where it seemed to me that only a diminutive and very cleverly driven wheel-barrow could make its way safely. I had watched him many times wiggle his way up a crowded avenue in the rush hour, playing for place with a sureness and dexterity that I accepted without question. I did not understand then what miracles were being performed by this impassive driver whose hands, feet, eyes and thoughts were all being used in the most harmonious way. But that, as I said, was before I tried to do it myself.

About what happened when I (after several more or less successful attempts to handle the car on a smooth country road, where the only thing I passed was a small and very naughty rabbit) tried to pass the road test required by the state in which I live before one may be licensed to drive on the public highways, it is best to say nothing.

I reached home with my thoughts in a whirl like the very wheels on my car. I found that although the car was safely in the garage, I still went on driving it. I was trying to remember what I had done when I reversed that kept me reversing indefinitely until the hand of the harassed instructor from the state highway department (and the foot too, if I remember correctly) had caused the car to desert charging backward into a stone wall, and turned it from a fierce, headstrong, willful thing into a meek lamb headed peacefully home with due care for the rights of other cars and pedestrians.

I had some writing to do that night, but when I sat down at my typewriter, I found that all the nicely arranged ideas, the cleverly constructed paragraphs, the nice wording of phrases, had all left me. My thoughts were a blank. And it was then that the great idea came to me.

Why should not writers be licensed? That was the thought that struck me as being an expedient thing and a wonderful improvement over times like the present when an author can mount his Pegasus without even so much as a number plate, to ride roughshod over the world of words. Why should there not be a state department to see to this very necessary (so it seemed to me then) improvement?

Why should a writer be allowed to drive recklessly around in books and magazines, using up words like gasoline, running down ideas, backing down avenues of thought that really should be "one-way streets," with no writer's traffic cop to set him right, and tell him to put on his brake, stop his car and go home again, driving very carefully the while?

And then think of the authors who break the speed limit every day! Along certain lines of writing, for instance, there could be a limit of speed—say 250 words an hour—and even although no one were looking, the self-respecting writer would keep faith with his conscience and the laws.

Think how the world would be saved from a flood of mediocre writing, if authors were required to pass a road test, with an accredited author, chosen for his skill and temperateness, as the instructor and judge. Before anyone decided to "take up literature," for instance, he would have to submit an affidavit that he had, unaided, driven his Pegasus 150 miles, and have won applause for his performance. Some writer, already licensed, would have to sign his affidavit, and, in a way, be sponsor for the newcomer to the ranks, accepting the responsibility of seeing that he kept the laws for writers. Then he would be numbered, given a license tag, and turned loose to follow his calling only so long as he obeyed the laws. Or, as I said before, if stricter methods be thought necessary, he would have to pass a road test, in which his performance would be judged by the care he took in selecting his words, his regard for speed, his consideration for the public, and his ability to get out of a tight place in traffic, as you might say, with neatness and dispatch.

It would be noted by his instructor and judge in the car whether or not he slowed up at corners where the road was not clearly defined; whether or not he blew his horn to announce to pedestrians, or non-writers, that he was coming; whether he knew the use of his brake, of slow speed, and reverse.

And think of the salutary effect of the thought that one's license might be taken away for any unsatisfactory performance! How much more carefully we would all think before we began to tap the typewriter keys, and how much more worth while our output would, of necessity, be!

And think how satisfying it would be when a new book appeared on the market, to nod wisely and say, "Oh, yes, by H. Parkinson, Jenkins. He just passed his road test a few weeks ago, and this is the first time he has been allowed out by himself. They tell me his first book is very interesting. Did you hear that H. G. Springs had his license taken away from him last week because he had been over-speeding! Two books in as many years, my dear! Honestly, I don't see what we are coming to, if the laws are not made more strict!"

"And G. K. Trunkerton has been writing recklessly again! They tell me he has been seen taking the hairpin turns without even once blowing his horn or slowing up. Several of his readers have been making complaints about him to the State Department. And Robert Rooms has been driving over the same roads so

many times that the people who live around there have been seriously annoyed. He hasn't found a new road for such a long time!"

And so on. It isn't such a bad idea, I maintain, after all.

ENGLISH HEDGES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The charm of an English countryside is an elusive thing, but three factors immediately impress the wanderer on the roadway—the mists that harmonize so many seemingly discordant elements, the colors reflected from the soft and the growths it nourishes, and the hedges.

The mists vary daily, nay, hourly; colors, though they change before the eye as when a shadow from a cloud turns a brown field to purple, depend largely on the seasons, but the hedges



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

rows are more stable, always present, ever dividing the landscape into irregular triangles, squares and polygons, keeping broad masses of color in their places by mottled ribbons of green or brown. Seen from above, the country looks as if a child had made a plan of a house and had experimented with rich tones in carpets.

Vaguely I remember an art lecture on perspective which emphasized the need of the perpendicular element to show distance. Some unknown artists perceived this without being aware of it when they set flat stones on edge, threw up embankments and set out their hedges and shrubs. Some felt that there was something lacking and the impression is that nature is played puss in the corner. From the beginner's point of view, the shapes and sizes of the fields are all wrong when pure perspective is considered. They are likely to give a wrong impression of distance, as when unusually small windows are put in a house or thick-edged tiles are laid at the bottom and thin-edged at the top of a roof.

Considered individually the broken hedge is more interesting than one in perfect condition. Some have been torn down to give the cattle a more direct path than the gate to another field, others have been left to fall down because the cost of labor is high. The cattle wear away the grass in these breaks, and the color changes from the green of grass to the red or brown of soil and shades back to the green again. At the side the roots of the yellow gorse and the green holly are seen in the earth-filled with crevices of the stones.

There has been a tendency in parts of England to supplant the hedges with the more efficient but less romantic concrete posts and wire. The high price of wheat during the war was one cause, as a hedge demands three to six feet of a field, while now the cost of upkeep is another. The railroads, which once kept a huge force of men digging and trimming around these hedges, can prove that wire fencing does not require the attention that the beautiful hedges do, and the pleasure given by the sight over a hedge of new wheat tingling green a brown field does not show in the dividends. The efficiency experts have statistics on their side but statistics do not cover the nudity of the land.

In the pasture country the rows may stand. The sheep and cattle must have protection from the wind and rain. They find gratifying the heat which is reflected from the embankments. The rabbits scurry into the prickly thorns and the birds call the hedges their home. The traveler who does, or cycles over the roads and through the lanes welcomes a protected stretch of highway. The cottager cultivating his small holding rears the hedges his forefathers set out and busies himself with keeping his boundaries in trim. As these rows wind to his little garden they row on each other to make a wind-break and a high frame for the white-washed, thatched-roofed cottages, which are the most homely if not the most picturesque of homes.

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LADY BANCROFT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Lady Bancroft, Marie Effie Wilton, was one of the most charming and gifted actresses of the mid-nineteenth century, when the tradition of English comedy was restored to the stage, with all its robust and innocent merriment. Marie Wilton herself became a leader in the revival of the school of Sheridan and Goldsmith, when, in 1865, with splendid pluck, the penniless little actress started management on her own account, with £1000 lent to her by her brother-in-law, Mr. Francis Drake. Marie Wilton took the Queen's Theater in Tottenham Street, a small and neglected house, commonly called the Dust Hole, and engaged the exclusive services of H. J. Byron to supply her with plays of the burlesque type, of which that playwright was a master. The theater, renamed the Prince of Wales, was painted and cleaned and furnished; Marie Wilton played in a Byronic burlesque or two, and thenceforward her fortune was made.

It was at this time that Marie Wilton came to the rescue of a young playwright, Robertson, whose comedy had been refused by every manager in London; had been played at Liverpool, where it had failed. Robertson was suffering the usual consequences of attempting something new in dramatic art. Rejecting the artificial and outworn convention of the day, the absurd melodrama played in the ridiculous manner (which still survives) of false emphasis and unreal declamation, Robertson drew life as he saw it. That Marie Wilton, trained as she had been in the theater since she was a small child, should have perceived the merit of Robertson's work, is a singular testimony to her acumen, and, in accepting the new play at a moment when her whole future depended upon its success, she manifested a notable courage. Her judgment and her courage were alike justified. "Society," produced in November, 1865, Marie Wilton playing Maud Hetherington and Mr. Bancroft playing Sidney Daryl, ran for 150 nights, a very long run in those days.

The production of Robertson's "Society" marked the revival of true English comedy, in which life was truthfully delineated and truthfully presented. There followed a series of the jolly Robertson pieces; "Ours," "Caste," "Play," and "M. P." In 1867, Marie Wilton married Squire Bancroft; and in 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft took the Haymarket Theater. In their book, "Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft," Mrs. Bancroft describes her grief at leaving the Prince of Wales, in which so many delightful years of hard work had passed. As she went from room to room, the very walls, she said, seemed to reproach her.

In the Haymarket the Bancrofts happily continued their successful management. They retired in 1885, with a fortune won by 20 years of honestly giving the public of their best. Among the plays they produced, and in which they acted, besides the Byronic burlesques and the Robertson comedies, were: W. S. Gilbert's "Sweetheart"; Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife"; Rade and Taylor's "Masks and Faces," which is the dramatized version of Charles Reade's admirable novel, "Peg Woffington," the heroine being played to perfection by Mrs. Bancroft; "The Vicarage," "Money," "Diplomacy," "Olivier" (recently revived in London), "Our Boys," "Willis," "Caste," "A Scrap of Paper," "A Quiet Rubber." Never, perhaps, has any management given a like entirely delightful and an invariably refined entertainment; and the name of the Bancrofts will long be honored.

Lady Bancroft began to learn her art almost as soon as she could walk and talk. One among a large and a needy family, she helped to earn money, reciting and playing infantine parts. She relates how she was sometimes roused from bed and taken to the theater to recite, so sleepy that she began the wrong piece. As a child, she played at the theaters of Bath and Norwich, and was a member of the company at Bristol under J. H. Chute. In the same theater were trained Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, Henrietta Hodson, and Charles Coghlan. Little Marie Wilton played Florence in Macready's performance of "Macbeth," and the great actor sent for her after the play. She told him her ambition was to play Lady Macbeth. "Oh," said Macready, "is that all? Well, I like your ambition; you are a strange little thing, and have such curious eyes; but you must change them before you play Lady Macbeth, or you will make your audiences laugh instead of cry." And, indeed, the girl made her audiences

laugh instead of cry, and she had no need to regret her curious eyes, and that enchanting smile which endeared her to so many thousands.

In 1866 Marie Wilton was invited to play at the Lyceum in London. She accepted the proposal, as she recounts, with great trepidation, and played with great success in "Belshazzor," and then in William Brough's burlesque, "A Winter's Tale." Thenceforward, for the next nine years, Marie Wilton played in burlesque at the Haymarket, the old Adelphi, and the Strand. She played the part then known as the "burlesque boy" in these jovial pieces. Dickens, who knew what he was talking about, having dropped into the Strand one night to see H. J. Byron's "The Maid and the Magpie," wrote to Forster, "I call her the cleverest girl I have ever seen on the stage in my time, and the most singularly original." Her last appearance in burlesque was in Byron's "Little Don Giovanni," in 1865. She aspired to play comedy, and this resolute woman fulfilled her ambition. She knew what she wanted and got it. To Lady Bancroft it was given not only to succeed, but to exert a noble and an enduring influence upon the art she loved.

A writer in the Times of London, who remembers her playing, writes that "playgoers have long grown used to doing without her acting. The roguish eye, the infectious laughter, the delicious little moves, and the mingled archness, sweetness, petulance, grace and sauciness—let us add the compelling dignity and beautiful movements of the little figure—have long disappeared from the stage. Few actresses, perhaps, have roused such warm feelings of personal devotion in the public as Lady Bancroft. Her farewell appearance at the Haymarket and her reappearance in "Diplomacy" were scenes of indescribable enthusiasm. The constant unselfishness with which she subordinated herself to the demands of the ensemble, playing a small part or even no part at all when the occasion demanded it, deserves honorable recognition. In the theater, as in private life, her ready sympathy, her quick but kindly wit, and her irresistible charm endeared her to all with whom she came in contact."

To have made so many honest people happy; to be remembered by them with respect and affection; to have achieved a consummate skill in a chosen art; and to have raised the standard of that art, establishing a fresh and a clean tradition of innocent mirth: how good and pleasant the life of little Marie Wilton and Lady Bancroft.

FOG BOUND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Who shall sing us a song of mists lifting. Of the bows' waah and of the sails shifting. Of the wheels' lurch and of the glass falling. Of the deck's tilt and the leadsmen calling?

Who shall sing of the fog-hung beaches. Of the white moon's glare on surf-bound reaches. Of the sheets' song and the yards' swaying. Of the pale stars and the dawn's gray-ing?

Of the ship's wake and the waves thrashing. Of the spray's lash and the shrouds' clashing. Of the barque's leap like a colt at tether. Of the sea fog and the White Weather?

Problems of Metallurgy

Very-fascinating are the involved problems of metallurgy which were discussed at a recent meeting of an institution of civil engineers.

There is a common carbon steel which, when heated to 725 degrees Centigrade and quenched in brine, bends, on becoming cold, 43 degrees, and possesses the hardness number 223 on the Brinell scale. If heated only 10 degrees higher, to 735 degrees, and then quenched and cooled, it bends only 15 degrees, and its hardness becomes 512. Finally, when the heat is increased another five degrees, to 740 degrees, the effect is that the steel will not bend at all, and its hardness number rises to 713.

All these results are produced by a range of temperature less than that experienced by the air on an ordinary spring day. There is a steel containing 20 per cent of nickel which is almost nonmagnetic and has a tenacity of 40 tons per square inch. If immersed in liquid air it becomes strongly magnetic, and its tenacity rises to 15 tons. Then, after returning to ordinary temperatures, it retains a tenacity of 115 tons.

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SPLIT IN RANKS OF
SPANISH SOCIALISM

Communist Program Losing by
Vote of Congress—Supporters
of Third International Form a
Separate Party of Their Own

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—The Spanish Socialists have come to their decision respecting the great question as to whether they will go the way of Lenin and the Third International or the way of the more moderate Reconstructionists. Officially they have decided for the latter, but a very strong minority now detaches itself from the party, and becomes Communist, and there is thus the split in the party which was regarded as almost certain from the beginning of the congress that has just come to this decision.

Following upon the appeal made to the congress by Fernando de los Rios, the Reconstructionist, one of the two delegates sent to Moscow, Mr. Anguiano, the other delegate on that mission, and representative of the more advanced section, rose to harangue with the mass of delegates, who were strung up to a high state of anxiety and expectation. He was disposed to pass lightly over the much-discussed answer given by Moscow to the reserves formulated by the Spanish Socialists, these reserves, in the opinion of the leaders of the Third International, originating in the confusion in the Spanish working classes in regard to the conception of revolution. He said that the theory of the Socialist reformers or reconstructionists was that propaganda of a revolutionary character should be abandoned, while the idea and the tactics of the Third International were all in favor of making revolutionary propaganda, and carrying it right through to the uttermost.

Economic Pressure an Influence

Mr. Anguiano could not admit that the proletariat was not disposed toward realizing revolution. The pressure to which they were subject all their lives, the economic struggle, was what held back those who every day believed with greater force in that revolution. The masses could not be blamed because at this moment they were not capable of participating in revolution, nor Pablo Iglesias nor Mr. Caballero, who were men of the factories, but the case was different with Mr. Besteiro, the professor. The mission of parties was to train the masses for the exercise of power, and in this direction the Spanish Socialist Party had done nothing.

Mr. Anguiano set himself to answer all arguments that had been set up against the 21 conditions of Moscow. One of those arguments was that it would become necessary to organize illegally, and at that they were frightened—in a country like Spain with such a Constitution exercised in such a manner! What could the working classes do unless they organized themselves illegally? Illegal organization was necessary when the bourgeoisie turned the laws that they themselves had made against the proletarian class and threw the democracy into terror. Propaganda must be made in the army to shake the power of capitalism. It must be realized that when the workingmen, the proletariat, were soldiers, the army, formed of proletarians, was an arm of themselves.

Capital Reaches "Crisis"

At this stage of the proceedings there was some disturbance among the hearers of Mr. Anguiano, who turned to his debate among themselves, the consequences of which at one time appeared somewhat threatening. However, the trouble subsided, and Mr. Anguiano went on.

He said that the economic consequences of the war had brought a crisis onto Capital, which, weapons in hand, was fighting the workers, and the State, as always, was taking the side of capitalism. When Capital aspired to dictatorship, the proletariat must do the same by means of revolution. Moscow, in view of the consequences of the war, said they must make revolution, and Amsterdam said they had better reconcile. Like Ferdinand de los Rios he recognized that for socialization to be effective it must be international, but he disagreed with Mr. Besteiro, who said that they must wait for revolution in countries of the greatest economic importance. They must make revolution, and carry their revolutionary tactics through to the end.

They had seen how in Russia terrorism and revolutionary power were used to confirm the conquest of government and to realize the socialization. Once this was accomplished, dictatorship would cease. Mr. Lenin told them that it would cease within 50 years, and if international revolutionary action were to be brought about, it would be delayed for much less time. But, however it might be, dictatorship and terror were better for the working classes than the bourgeois democracy. He agreed with Mr. Lenin that bourgeois democracy and liberty were a fiction. Democracy existed in bourgeois and capitalist society only for the bourgeoisie and the capitalists. The only problem that was before them was that of the dictatorship of the party or the dictatorship of the proletariat. He thought the militarization of the proletariat was necessary in order to establish securely the obligation of work. The tactics of the reconstructionists would result in nothing but the weakening of the workers, of which the capitalists would take advantage.

Socialist Unity at End

When the speech of Mr. Anguiano, characterized by some bitterness and evidently made with a full realization that the days of any sort of Socialist

unity were now over, was concluded, there were more scenes of a somewhat disorderly character, and the congress showed itself anxious that the voting should take place. This was determined upon and Lucio Martinez was called to the presidential chair, while the most prominent delegates began to make their votes. Peres Solis and Virginia Gonzalez, the lady delegate, voting for the Third International to begin with, Lorge Caballero and Mr. Sabotik being the reconstructionists. But a considerable section of the congress at this stage became excited upon seeing Lucio Martinez going forward. Some one used insulting words toward him, and a moment later there was an uproar.

After a long time the excitement cooled sufficiently for the voting to

THE HERBERT HORNE
COLLECTION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, already surpassingly rich in art treasures, is shortly to have an addition to its long list of galleries and collections in the opening to the public of the beautiful Palazzo Horne, which, with all its contents, was left by its owner to the city where he had made his home for more than 30 years.

In this collection, which he had during a lengthy period been patiently gathering, it was his aim to assemble objects which should represent as widely as possible the domestic furni-

1915 with his faithful old servant, reserving for his personal use only the attic rooms on the top floor, and devoting all the rest of the space to his cherished collection, which he now set himself to arranging in the noble home which he had secured for it.

Mr. Horne bequeathed his collection and Palazzo to the state, appointing his servant, who had served him faithfully for some 14 years, as guardian and legal representative. It is she, a kind-faced, frank-eyed Italian woman, who acts as guide to those few visitors who, by special permission, are admitted in this interval before the place is formally opened to the public, naming the various objects lovingly, and giving all kinds of touching little details about the Signor's acquisition of this, his enthusiasm over that, his

pictures which he considered unessential to his special plan for the realization of an early Florentine house and its equipment, money with which to purchase the things he had set his heart on amassing—old furniture, hangings, majolica, knives and forks, mathematical instruments, games, carvings, and all kinds of domestic or artistic articles pertaining to the household life of that period.

His library, containing books, precious manuscripts, and documents transcribed by himself in the city archives, and of deep interest and value for those studying the history of art, will shortly be at the disposition of students, as will also the rich collection of prints and drawings, the latter including works by Raphael, Parmigiano, Guardi, Andrea del Sarto, G. B. Tiepolo, Claude Lorraine and Gainsborough. The book of Tiepolo designs, which he purchased about 20 years ago in England for some £20.00 at a sale, is looked upon by experts as the most conspicuous and valuable of the collection, containing, as it does, 37 pages in which are drawn, in pen and bistre, fanciful groups and allegorical scenes, some of which have been recognized as afterward made use of in the large paintings of the master.

His pictures, also, include many valuable works, of which some of the most beautiful and noteworthy are a "St. Stephen" ascribed to Giotto; a "Head of the Redeemer," by Piero della Francesca; and an enchanting battle-piece by Paolo Uccello, whose decorative sense is expressed here, as in the pictures of like character in the Uffizi and the London National Gallery, in troops of splendid horses with gilded trappings, and spears and pennons, and fruit trees laden with glowing fruit, and all kinds of delightful details.

The Herbert Horne collection has not, certainly, attained to that fullness and perfection which would have been his case had his own been able to devote more years to its completion and coordination; but it is nevertheless, as it stands, a wonderful achievement for one man—and he a comparatively poor one—to have compassed it, and the palace in which it is housed, form indeed a rich legacy for a student to have left for the benefit of other students; for a foreigner to have bequeathed to the country of his adoption; and it remains as an abiding witness to Herbert Horne's love of Italy, her art and ancient industries, to his long years of study, his expert knowledge, his devotion of unstinted time and energy to the gathering, for transmission to future students and art-lovers, of the manifestations of the skill, the sense of beauty and utility, of a past age.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The courtyard of the Palazzo Horne in Florence

be continued, but the trouble looked like being started again when Indalecio Prieto voted for the Reconstructionists.

Communists in Minority

The voting was at last completed, and it was counted up, the individual members represented by each delegate being counted. The Reconstructionists triumphed, the final figures being: Reconstruction, 8808; Third International, 6025.

Peres Solis, who had voted for the Third International, at once went forward to the platform and read a manifesto in which the constitution of a Communist Party was proclaimed. The manifesto stated that the Communists, partisans of the Third International, considered themselves as incompatible with those who had supported the thesis of Reconstruction in the congress, and to collaborate with them further would be undignified. Party unity was now broken; when it was not found in the consciences of the members no amount of ingenuity would serve to maintain it. They wished no longer to remain among lazy and tired legions who appeared to be waiting for time to accomplish a work they were incapable of. Instead, they would now appeal to the masses, confident that they would follow them upon the rough road of revolution.

More than 30 delegates signed this manifesto. It was stated that a majority of the executive committee were in favor of it. The public were making "vivas" loud and long for the Third International, as this extraordinary series of meetings came to an end. So do two parties arise from one in Spanish Socialism.

GERMAN TOWN PLANNERS HIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany—The "Städtebau," the leading German organ on town planning and kindred subjects, contains an editorial expressing regret that German experts were excluded recently from participating in the designs for the extension and development of Paris. While the editorial is modestly phrased, the implication is that German theories of town planning, with their emphasis upon some having definite functions, might have something to offer to the French capital which is built on "classical" rather than on functional lines.

ture and works of art of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and it was long his desire to find for these a suitable and permanent home. Finally, after years of waiting, during all of which he was increasing and coordinating his collection, he succeeded in acquiring a Palazzo, a small place, the ancient home of the Alberti and Corsi families; a beautiful example of the late fifteenth-century Florentine architecture, although at the time he purchased it the original form had been greatly defaced by modern alterations. His experienced eye, however, detected, beneath modern partition walls, whitewash, paint, false ceilings and suchlike bluffs, the possibilities of the place, and he set to work to restore it to its original state, taking down the partitions, and so opening up the splendid spacious rooms; removing modern plaster ceilings and revealing the grand old beams. Clearing away the dirt or color-wash from the walls until the ancient tints and plaster were laid bare, restoring the windows to their original arched forms and supplying them with heavy shutters made to the ancient design, an example of which he found depicted on a bit of frescoed wall. Thus, as the result of this loving and skillful restoration, the place now affords a perfect example, although on a modest scale, as compared with the more grandiose palaces, of a Florentine dwelling house of the fifteenth century.

There is the great arched entrance; the arched court, around which the house is built, and upon which the columned galleries look down from the various stories; the broad stone stairs, and the magnificent lofty salons and the smaller rooms with their fine vaulted or heavily timbered ceilings; the well, the shaft of which sunk in the thickness of the wall, has an opening on every story from which water could be drawn from its depths. Underneath are the fine old vaulted cellars, with the sloping tunnel-way leading down to them, built, not in steps, but with stone ridges crossing the broad paved way at short intervals, to give a foothold to the horses, who used in olden days to be stabled there. At the top of the house is the open loggia with a fine view, and low-roofed attics, with ponderous wooden beams sloping at all kinds of fascinating angles.

It was in this Palazzo, which he had already been long restoring, that Herbert Horne took up his abode in

restoration of the other, his hopes for this collection which he had made the central interest of his life.

For the collecting instinct, the appreciation and understanding of the beautiful things of the Italian Renaissance, developed in him early in life, according to the accounts given of him by his few intimates. He began his career as an architect; and one of the best-known works is the Chapel of the Ascension in the Baywater Road, London, upon one of whose gate-posts is engraved the following inscription: Passengers through the busy streets of London.

Enter this Sanctuary for rest, and Silence. Let the pictured walls within Speak of the past yet ever continuing ways of God with man.

He also in those early days contributed poems, and articles on art subjects, to a literary journal named The Hobby Horse, with which Prof. Selwyn Image was at that time associated. But he, as so many, was already feeling the lure of Italy; and, with the special aim of studying the works of Botticelli and writing his life, he went to Florence, where from that time on he spent the greater part of his time.

An ardent and discriminating collector, he was now enabled to pursue, with widened opportunity and yet more fruitful results, his paramount aim—the collection of early Italian pictures, books, manuscripts, furniture, household utensils and objects of all kinds. His knowledge and patient search, his tenacity and experience made up for the smallness of his means, enabling him often to detect, and secure at a low price, some rare or interesting object under all the disfiguring dirt and dilapidation which would have obscured its value to one such find is a splendid carpet of Florentine weaving which hangs upon the wall of one of the rooms; a unique example of the earliest period when the Florentines began to practice this industry, which he found, almost unrecognizably dirty, in a sacristy.

Herbert Horne was, as has been said, a man of small personal means, and his achievement is, therefore, one more instance of the way in which handicaps and obstacles are overcome by those whose devotion to their work or aim is sufficiently keen. Ordering his own life on the most frugal lines, he spent all upon his collection, procuring at times, by the sale of some

pictures which he considered unessential to his special plan for the realization of an early Florentine house and its equipment, money with which to purchase the things he had set his heart on amassing—old furniture, hangings, majolica, knives and forks, mathematical instruments, games, carvings, and all kinds of domestic or artistic articles pertaining to the household life of that period.

His library, containing books, precious manuscripts, and documents transcribed by himself in the city archives, and of deep interest and value for those studying the history of art, will shortly be at the disposition of students, as will also the rich collection of prints and drawings, the latter including works by Raphael, Parmigiano, Guardi, Andrea del Sarto, G. B. Tiepolo, Claude Lorraine and Gainsborough. The book of Tiepolo designs, which he purchased about 20 years ago in England for some £20.00 at a sale, is looked upon by experts as the most conspicuous and valuable of the collection, containing, as it does, 37 pages in which are drawn, in pen and bistre, fanciful groups and allegorical scenes, some of which have been recognized as afterward made use of in the large paintings of the master.

His pictures, also, include many valuable works, of which some of the most beautiful and noteworthy are a "St. Stephen" ascribed to Giotto; a "Head of the Redeemer," by Piero della Francesca; and an enchanting battle-piece by Paolo Uccello, whose decorative sense is expressed here, as in the pictures of like character in the Uffizi and the London National Gallery, in troops of splendid horses with gilded trappings, and spears and pennons, and fruit trees laden with glowing fruit, and all kinds of delightful details.

The Herbert Horne collection has not, certainly, attained to that fullness and perfection which would have been his case had his own been able to devote more years to its completion and coordination; but it is nevertheless, as it stands, a wonderful achievement for one man—and he a comparatively poor one—to have compassed it, and the palace in which it is housed, form indeed a rich legacy for a student to have left for the benefit of other students; for a foreigner to have bequeathed to the country of his adoption; and it remains as an abiding witness to Herbert Horne's love of Italy, her art and ancient industries, to his long years of study, his expert knowledge, his devotion of unstinted time and energy to the gathering, for transmission to future students and art-lovers, of the manifestations of the skill, the sense of beauty and utility, of a past age.

SPITZBERGEN NOW
HAS NEW INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Lecturing to the Royal Scottish Geographical Society members in Edinburgh recently, John Mathieson gave some interesting details of the history of Spitzbergen.

The claim was made, he said, by the Norwegians that they had discovered Spitzbergen in the twelfth century and by the British that they had discovered it in the sixteenth. The earliest authentic record was that of William Barents, a Dutch pilot, who in searching for a northeast passage, discovered the place on June 20, 1596. Then ten years later, Henry Hudson landed on Spitzbergen when endeavoring to find a northwest passage. He discovered and reported that the fjords were swarming with whales, and from that time for 200 years it became the whale-hunting place of the world. An active part in the industry was taken by Dutch, Danish and British, and 32,000 whales were taken by the Dutch alone in 46 years.

How Spitzbergen had affected the habits and the dress of the people of the old world had an interesting light thrown upon it by the lecturer, who agreed with the claim of Sir Martin Conway that the better quality of soap made from whale oil had brought about a change in the dress of the period. Tudor portraits, he pointed out, showed relatively small ruffs and a small amount of linen; Jacobean showed more linen and lace, and the time of Charles I still more. The beautiful costumes of the cavaliers and their ladies, and the discovery of Spitzbergen. Even more, he said, owed by modern dress, for the chief supply of fur had come from there during the past 150 years.

Mr. Mathieson spoke of the exploration of the island and to the failure of the two attempts that had been made to reach the North Pole by balloon from Spitzbergen. While whales had practically been exterminated, he said, a new industry had sprung up in the exploitation of the vast coal fields that had been found in the tertiary, Jurassic and carboniferous periods. The last mentioned, alone, he said, covered 24 square miles and contained over 6,000,000,000 tons of coal. At the present time the annual export amounted to 100,000 tons, and that tonnage would soon be increased to half a million.

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MR. BRIAND'S PLEA
FOR A REAL PEACE

Triumph in Chamber for Policy
of Moderation, Pacifism and
Entente Is Considered to Be
a Remarkable Sign

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The plea of Aristide Briand for moderation, for real peace in Europe, for the closest cooperation with England, which has come to stand in the eyes of France as a symbol of friendliness and cooperation even with Germany is a remarkable portent. The fact that he could make this policy of moderation, pacifism, and entente, triumph in the Chamber after the excitement of recent months, after so many speeches in favor of occupation of the Ruhr, of separation if need be from England, is a still more remarkable portent.

The folly of premature violence, of constant alarms and excursions, of unknown adventures with unknown consequences, of isolation in Europe, has never been better expressed than by Mr. Briand when he declared that while he is in power he will not allow France to be placed in the situation where she found herself in 1815 and 1870.

Courage Required

Such a declaration, which required considerable courage to make in a Chamber which was angry with England, and exceedingly suspicious of Germany, and disappointed that the promises which had been made for the occupation of the Ruhr were not carried out, is an excellent sign. If France, or at least the France which is represented by Parliament, has under provocation and in face of the financial situation and the obvious lack of faith of Germany sometimes allowed itself to be carried further than prudence would have counseled, it nevertheless only requires the enunciation of a more sensible doctrine of calm, of caution, and of generosity, to recall it to its best traditions.

Certainly it must be confessed that Mr. Briand had by some of his speeches contributed to the formation of the state of feeling which afterward it was not easy to allay. He had promised the occupation of the Ruhr for the first of May, he had threatened to lay his hand on the collar of Germany, he had made it clearly understood that any move by Germany in Upper Silesia would be instantly followed by French action. Such declarations, however, should not be separated from the time and place in which they are spoken. They served their purpose in bringing about a real submission on the part of Germany. The Ruhr is the sensitive point of Germany. It is, as it were, the heel of Achilles. The menace of the Ruhr will always suffice to bring Germany to reason. Regarded purely from the viewpoint of their effect on Germany, the declarations of Mr. Briand may be said to have been justified.

Prisoner of His Propaganda

But unfortunately, interpreted too literally by a considerable section of Parliament, they could not be dismissed when they had served their purpose without great trouble. Parliamentary groups were disappointed at the non-fulfillment of threats even though the results were obtained without the fulfillment of threats. It has been said that Mr. Briand became a prisoner of his own propaganda. It was not easy for him, having excited the expectations and whetted the appetites of those who are most hostile toward Germany, to assuage the passions that had been aroused.

He was, indeed, obliged to pass brusquely from one side to the other, to be the sternest critic of his own policy. He described the occupation of the Ruhr as the seizing of an inert pledge—and the French word "inerte" used in this connection can only be taken to mean "useless," applied to a pretended pledge that would only be

a weight round the neck of France. It is, of course, easy to blame Mr. Briand for his inconsistencies, his change of attitude, but always must the circumstances be remembered. At one moment France found herself before a Germany which certainly appeared to be defiant. At another moment she found herself before a Germany which had accepted all French conditions and which seemed to be ready to give every satisfaction. To have continued a policy of menaces, of active force, would have had the serious consequences of wrecking the entente, of perhaps displacing America, of helping those anti-French propagandists who declare that France is belligerent, militarist, and violent. Not to have changed would assuredly have been a fatal policy for France.

A Policy of Menaces

But it is to be noted that although Mr. Briand might see these consequences of continuing a sterile policy of menaces which for a time could perhaps be justified, there are other members of Parliament who are not so elastic, whose perceptions are not so quick, and it was difficult and dangerous for Mr. Briand to address himself to them, in terms of pacifism so soon after his address to them in terms of force.

It should also be noted that even when grave decisions which may turn the whole course of world events have to be taken, questions of internal politics always come in. There were ranged against Mr. Briand, ready to take advantage of his inconsistencies, his failure to execute promises, antagonists who were thus bound to defend and proclaim a policy of force, and to describe the policy of Mr. Briand as one of feebleness.

The dilemma of Mr. Briand was as follows: either he could make a flamboyant speech in the perfunctory vein, break with England, order the occupation of the Ruhr, and thus win the applause of those deputies who were unable to see the consequences both in a material and moral sense for France—securing an easy triumph but jeopardizing the future of his country; or, on the other hand, he could decide for moderation, for pacification, for cooperation with other countries, thus obtaining the esteem of the world but running the risk of finding himself overthrown by those deputies who recalled literally his earlier statements.

No Easy Choice

The choice could not be easy, for amounting to the dread of the appearance of having changed his opinions were involved. It is to the credit of Mr. Briand that he, nevertheless, chose the path which meant peace, friendship, and renewed respect for French reasonableness.

Has a turning point been reached in French politics? It would be difficult to say at this moment. Circumstances may again upset the new attempt to consolidate the peace in Europe. France is within her legal rights in demanding the application of sanctions in case of Germany's default or recalcitrance. Whether she is well advised in insisting upon them is a matter that is open to controversy. At present it would appear that less stress is put upon force and more upon general good will. It may be that more stress will shortly have to be put upon force and less upon good will. But at any rate Mr. Briand secured a notable triumph for common sense and the effect of this triumph must influence all subsequent events.

Delicious Dishes
From Plain Rice

—By Mrs. Knox

HOW many of us appreciate the possibilities of rice, one of the most wholesome foods that grow. I have found so many exquisite dishes can be made of rice and meat or rice and fruit that it seems to me it should have a much more frequent place in our daily fare.

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4 cups cooked rice

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SIGNIFICANCE OF
ITALY'S ELECTIONS

Results Show an Indecisive Victory of Liberal Coalition but Radical Factions Win 135 Seats in the Legislature

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Now that the final results of the Italian general elections are known, some people are asking whether, to obtain so small a change, it was worth while to dissolve the late Legislature so soon in its career. For the anticipated heavy losses of the Socialists and Roman Catholics have not been realized, and the relative proportions of these two great parties to the rest of the Chamber have not been greatly altered. In 1919 the Socialists, who have not then shed their Communist wing, obtained 155 seats, and the Roman Catholics 131; in 1921 the Socialists, now fighting a separate party from the Communists, have come back from the country with 131 seats, and the Communists with 14, or 145 in all. Thus, even taking into consideration the fact that the new Chamber consists of 27 more seats than the old, owing to the inclusion of the new provinces gained in the late war, the combined Socialists and Communist parties, which, though mutually hostile, are both against the government and "the institutions," have not done much worse than when they reached their high water mark last time.

At Milan they have won between them 15 out of 28 seats; in Rome they hold 4 seats out of 15; at Bologna, the scene of so many violent conflicts between them and the Fascists, they occupy nine out of 20. As always, they have done worst in the South, especially in the islands, where Socialism has never made much headway among the peasants. It is satisfactory to note that the moderate wing of the Socialists has done much better than the extremists.

Communism Less Popular

Communism, the creation of the Leghorn congress, is evidently less popular in Italy than the old-fashioned Socialism, of which Mr. Turati and Mr. Treves are the exponents at Milan. Consequently one may expect to see in the new Parliament a more disciplined and concentrated Socialist party than was seen in the last. On all hands the cause of the small success achieved against the Socialists is said to be the excesses of the Fascists. That organization started well; it broke up strikes by pacific means, and resorted to reprisals only when provoked. Then it got out of hand; it burned down workmen's co-operative societies and "Chambers of Labor," thus incensing the workmen; it broke up Roman Catholic meetings and organized a "punitive expedition" against a prominent Liberal candidate, who was none the less elected at the head of the poll.

These acts alarmed the middle classes and rallied the Socialists. Instead of abstaining from voting, as many Liberals did, and notably in Rome and Naples (where the percentage of voters to electors was only 33), the Socialists went in numbers to the poll, with the result that is seen. Despite all appeals, the Italian middle classes, especially in the capital, are apathetic.

"Popular" Party and the Liberals

The Roman Catholics, again, who were also expected to lose a certain, if smaller, number of seats, have actually increased their numbers from 101 to 107, thanks to the gain of five seats at the city of the famous church council, Trent, which has fervid Roman Catholic traditions. Their organization was excellent; in rural constituencies they compete with the Socialists; they have a social, as well as a religious, program. In Rome, characteristically, they obtained only three out of the 15 seats, but then Rome, as Macaulay remarked, is less fervently Roman Catholic than many other places, notably than what was before the war the Austrian Tyrol but now forms two Italian constituencies. The coalition of the various Liberal groups, formed for the purposes of the general election, heads the poll. It is true, with 275 out of 535 deputies, or slightly more than an absolute majority.

This constitutes a small gain upon the last general election; but the Liberal forces look more imposing upon paper than when analyzed. For the coalition comprises many heterogeneous and, in some cases, hostile parties. It embraces Reformists, Socialists, Radicals, 12 Nationalists (or Imperialists), 22 Fascists, who are akin to the Nationalists in their foreign policy of expansion, and Liberal Democrats of various groups—some Giolittian, others followers of Nitti, Mr. Salandra or Mr. Orlando. To unite, and keep united, all these various elements is a task, of which Mr. Giolitti alone seems capable, and he may not stay long in power, now that he has rehabilitated himself before history for his action of 1915. Victorious Italian premiers are usually defeated soon after a general election, owing to the lack of political organization in the Chamber. Nor is it easy to forecast Mr. Giolitti's successor. Meanwhile, he has professed himself satisfied with the result of this second appeal to the country under the system of "scrutin de liste." Other Liberals cry for a return to the old method of single-member constituencies, believing that the present system is favorable to the organized parties, the Roman Catholics and Socialists, alone.

Many Abstentions

Of the 11,455,553 electors not a large proportion went to the poll, although it was rather larger than last time. At Naples only 23 per cent of the electorate voted, whereas the Germans of the Upper Adige marshaled

82.3 per cent at the polls, and in some districts of that constituency over 93 per cent voted for the victorious four German candidates. Of all the new deputies the most extraordinary is the leader of this quartet, Count Tognenburger, member of an old German-Tyrol family, which gave its title to a well-known poem of Schiller, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Tyrol in the Austrian days and Minister of the Interior at Vienna. This former high Austrian official now takes his seat as an Italian deputy, just as a Dane used to sit for Schleswig-Holstein in the German Reichstag. This, indeed, is the first Italian Parliament in which deputies of other than Italian race will sit; for it contains six Slavs (four of them from Gorizia alone) and four Germans. Of the other small parties the Republicans have only eight deputies; indeed, that party has long been decadent, and lives only upon the historic memories of Mazzini and the Roman Republic of 1849. Liberals are monarchists, and most workmen find Socialism more attractive than Republican theories of government. Although the Nationalist wing of the Coalition has increased its numbers from one to 12, and has returned some excellent men in Mr. Federzoni and Mr. Luigi (the latter an eminent engineer, who has traveled widely in Australia and America) and in Don Gelsio Cacciatelli, another engineer, who is brother of the Duke of Sermoneta, and blew up Col di Lana during the war, yet the electors have little faith in the Nationalists, like Sem Benelli, the dramatist, a great supporter of Gabriele d'Annunzio, and Mr. Duda, a native of Spalato, who stood for unredeemed Dalmatia.

There has been, as last time, little respect shown for long parliamentary experience, for several former ministers, like Mr. Sacchi and Mr. Bacelli, have been defeated. But of the newly-elected few are household words outside their own constituencies. Indeed, Mr. Giolitti complains that in the selection of candidates the public has little voice. That is one reason of abstention. For in politics in Italy, antipathies are more powerful than sympathies, and an elector often declines to vote for a list which contains one or two names to which he objects on personal grounds.

Power of the Press

The results have once more proved that the influence of the big political journals may be overrated. The powerful advocacy of Liberalism by the "Corriere della Sera" did not prevent the Socialists from winning 14 out of 28 seats in Milan; in Rome nearly the whole press was favorable to the National Union; yet the Socialists, who were very poorly represented in the Roman newspapers, managed to obtain 4 seats out of 15. The fact is that the small local sheets, insignificant singly, have a considerable influence collectively, while organization is even more useful than leading articles. Indeed, the Liberal press may, as the "Corriere" suggests, have unwittingly helped the Socialists and Roman Catholics by reiterating that a Liberal victory was assured, and so lulling the Liberal elector into a state of false security, which made him indulge his natural disinclination to vote.

Anyhow, these last elections are a lesson: that the Italian middle classes, if they wish to be saved from Socialism, must save themselves. It was expected that there would have been an uprising of the bourgeoisie from the Alps to the African Sea; but this has not been the case. Consequently, there is a moderate, if not exactly a Pyrrhic, victory of the Liberal Coalition. Neither political Roman Catholicism nor Socialism is squashed; the former has even improved its position. But the real remedy for this state of things is more political education, carried on not on the eve of the polls, but, as in England, all the time, combined with a higher idea than at present prevails in Italy of the importance of Parliament.

UNITED STATES' NEW
CONSUL AT SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—E. J. Norton's term as United States Consul in Sydney, which has extended since November, 1919, recently terminated. He was advised by the State Department at Washington that he had been appointed United States Consul-General at Lima, Peru. The change is a promotion, as his position at Sydney was Consul-in-Charge.

The new United States Consul in Sydney is A. T. Haberle, who for the past year has been Consul-in-Charge at Rio de Janeiro. He has also been in the consular service at Pernambuco, Brazil, and in other parts, his service extending over 16 years. By his courtesy and social qualities Mr. Norton had become very popular in this city, and regret at his departure was freely expressed.

LUMBER PRICES IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Reductions in local prices of lumber were announced here recently. Rough merchantable lumber was reduced \$3 a thousand feet. The prices for clear northwest tongue and groove were reduced \$7.50 per thousand feet from the prices quoted March 1. Rough fluming redwood and clear-surfaced one side redwood were reduced \$10 per thousand feet. Rough merchantable redwood was reduced \$5 per thousand feet.

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"GARDEN CITY" IDEA
GAINS IN ENGLAND

George Bernard Shaw Among Proponents of Bill Authorizing State Loans for Housing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In order that England, in the words of the proponents of the measure, may blossom with "garden cities" like the successful ones now in existence, the new housing bill now before Parliament has been amended so as to provide for state loans, but not subsidies, to approved enterprises of that kind.

This amendment has been drafted by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association of which Cecil Harmsworth, M. P., is president. According to the association, a "garden city" may be defined more or less officially as "a small town organized for modern industry, of a size which makes possible a full measure of social life; surrounded by a permanent belt of rural land, the whole of the land being in public or common ownership."

Cities to Be Self-Containing

Perhaps this may better be described as the goal or ideal, rather than an exact definition, inasmuch as the "garden cities" already flourishing in England vary from this model or less. For example, the stipulation that the "garden city" should be surrounded by a distinctly rural belt is a comparatively new development in model town planning. But the main characteristic, at least the one which differentiates the "garden city" from the ordinary well-to-do suburb which it outwardly resembles, is the fact that it is as nearly self-containing as possible, that it has its own industries and its own economic life, whereas the suburb is purely a "feeder" to the large city nearby.

The "garden city," it is held, must aim to be a city rather than a mere residential area. So long as it is merely a suburb, it can cater only to the middle-class business or professional man who need not reach his office before 10 o'clock in the morning, whereas if it is a city, with industries located in its midst, it provides good housing, sanitary and aesthetic surroundings for the rank and file of the workers. To that extent it has displaced probably an urban slum.

A Revival of Proposal

The pending bill, with the amendment providing for loans to approved "garden city" companies, is a revival of an old proposal to which the government at one time agreed. Originally, the government promised to advance to the companies engaged in solving the housing problem along town planning lines an amount equal to 75 per cent of the land value, but various difficulties developed and this agreement fell through. The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association contends that if the government can lend money to local authorities, as it has, it can and should lend to those who are engaged in building model cities "from the ground up" instead of merely tinkering with old and more or less discouraging urban slums.

George Bernard Shaw has been urging the advocates of town planning to go into the money markets and persuade people to invest in "garden cities" as enterprises which are both safe and satisfactory. Says Mr. Shaw: "If a public spirited man could only trace what happens to his money, often he would never invest it. You might make people think about that. If a man invests some money in garden city stocks, he knows what his money is doing. He can go out to Welwyn Garden City and see how his money is being spent. You can send him to Letchworth, not only to look at the houses, but to look at the people and the children. They are much happier there. If by that means garden cities were built on a large scale, it is quite impossible to imagine the change that might be made on the face of England in a comparatively short time."

IRISH INDUSTRIES
ARE ON SHORT TIME

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A special appeal is being made by the Irish Industrial Association to the Irish people to support their own industries, many of which have had to close down, or are being worked on short time, with the result that about 100,000 workers are unemployed. For this, it is said, the Irish people alone are to blame. Returns available to date show that \$20,000,000 left this country in 1920 in payment for goods which could have been obtained of Irish manufacture. If, therefore, home industries were encouraged, this money could be kept circulating throughout the country to the great advantage of all classes. Unemployment and the ever increasing flow of emigration would, it is considered, then cease.

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ered, then cease. It is not at present a matter of course that shopkeepers should stock Irish-made goods, and therefore customers are urged by the association to insist on getting them.

Most Irish people believe that the North should, for its own sake, lose no time in making a decision as to whether or not it will boycott southern products. Mr. Moller would also stop the sale of southern butter, Limmerick hams, Blarney tweeds, and Waterford margarine, but the southern boycotters express utter indifference to such threats, and say that they have already "counted the cost" of their action, which is to be kept up until the anti-Roman Catholic boycott in Belfast ceases and the expelled workers are reinstated.

Dublin is almost entirely without domestic coal, and it is now five weeks since small retailers were able to get any supplies. Coke, turf, and wood are being made the most of, and except for cooking and transport purposes, such substitutes might be provided in sufficient quantities to serve for months in the summer time, especially in the country.

In the towns where bread is the staple diet, the lack of coal is becoming a serious menace, and any further restrictions in railway transport will affect the baking industry, as well as the milk supply. The arrival of the promised American coal ships is daily expected, but it is thought that the threat of the Transport Workers' Union not to handle "foreign" coal may, in the meantime, extend to Ireland and so postpone the longed-for relief.

MR. MASSEY'S TRIP
PARTLY FOR BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—This Dominion's Prime Minister, W. F. Massey, is combining politics with business on his present visit to the United Kingdom. He has made three trips to Britain since 1914 and he is able to claim that his trips have each been worth more than £1,000,000 to the people of the Dominion.

Mr. Massey makes his calculation on a cash basis. He has been able to secure actual benefits in the way of increased prices for produce, reductions in freight and concessions of one kind or another. Mr. Massey is a shrewd and practical man, who does not always mix sentiment with business, and during his visits to London he has spared time from imperial conferences and imperial war cabinets to handle business matters on behalf of New Zealand.

Mr. Massey is in London to attend an imperial conference, and he has taken a list of business engagements with him. New Zealand sold wool to the imperial government between 1915 and 1920 at a fixed price, with an agreement that the Dominion should share profits made on the resale of the wool for civilian consumption. Part of the profit was paid over some time ago, but the British Government holds \$3,000,000 now and states that there will not be any dividend because all this money will be required to cover losses on unsold wool now in the hands of the British departments. Mr. Massey argues that each year's wool transactions ought to stand alone, and he will not easily be persuaded to come back without some part of that \$3,000,000.

Then he is going to see the shipping men about the freight rates on frozen meat. These freights have been raised until, in conjunction with reduced market prices, they are having a depressing effect upon the meat trade as far as this country is concerned. Mr. Massey has the authority of the farmers to go ahead with a scheme for the establishment of a new shipping line, owned by the New Zealand Government and the New Zealand farmers in cooperation, so that he will not talk to the shipping magnates without a weapon in his hand.

Another of his tasks in London will be to raise a loan. He wants at least \$5,000,000 for public works, such as railway construction and hydroelectric development. These works are being financed to some extent out of revenue at the present time, and neither the taxpayers nor the government like the system.

WOMAN LAWYER IN OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Miss Mary Rutter Towle, lawyer and suffrage worker, has been sworn in as New York's first woman assistant United States District Attorney. Miss Towle will assist Col. William Hayward. She is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College and of the New York University Law School.

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Liberty at Sixth Ave., PittsburghNEW GOVERNMENT
OF INDIA AT WORK

Members of Legislatures Find New Machinery of Government More Effective for Their Purpose Than Expected

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—The position of the elected members of the legislatures under the new Indian constitution can perhaps best be described by an account of their experiences, and the change in their attitude, during the past six months.

The moderates, as they are called, severed their connections with the Indian National Congress when the majority refused even to adopt a waiting policy at the time when the new reforms were on the anvil. When the Government of India Act embodying the reforms was passed into law, they accepted its provisions, and, though by no means fully satisfied with the prospect held out to them, pledged themselves to assist the British authorities in launching the new constitution. To their credit, be it said, they have carried out their pledge in the face of no little obloquy.

The elections to the new legislatures were held early last winter. At that time the extremists, commonly called non-cooperators owing to their refusal to cooperate with the government in anything, were in the ascendant, and it was extremely uncertain how the reforms would work, or, indeed, whether they could be made to work at all. It was thus in no very sanguine mood that the moderates presented themselves for election.

Gulf Bridged

The experiences of the moderates during the elections did nothing to increase optimism. On the contrary, the violent attacks of the non-cooperators, and the pressure of social boycott brought to bear on all who supported the new Constitution, in many cases nearly succeeded in their object. A number of candidates actually withdrew, while those who persisted went forward with a sinking heart. It seemed almost impossible for human agency to bridge the gulf between the government and its embittered foes. Nevertheless, the gulf has been bridged, and it only remains for the new Viceroy boldly to walk over it.

The seeming miracle thus performed came about in an apparently simple way. The Legislature assembled in Delhi. Its members were animated by mixed feelings: Hopes for the future, doubts and fears born of past experience, and suspicion of the good faith of the government, born, alas, also of certain past experiences. The note struck by the Duke of Connaught was the first factor that changed the prevailing tone from a minor to a major key.

Thereafter, members settled down to take their part in the actual working of the new engine of government. They found it vastly more effective for their purpose than they had expected. They found, too, that the inauguration of the new Constitution had been taken by the government as a signal for a marked change of policy, which was speedily reflected in its utterances and actions in the popular Chamber. On the other hand, the government was surprised to find that the assembly contained a much higher political type of member than they had expected.

A Sense of Responsibility

It is no exaggeration to say that the last three months have revealed in the members of the Legislative Assembly in Delhi, a power of sustained and relevant argument, a genuine sense of political perspective, and a conception of political responsibility which are excelled only by the very pick and flower of the world's legislatures. Qualities such as these neither reveal themselves, nor develop to their full capacity, except in the exercise of genuine functions and in the performance of responsible duties. The critics of the new constitution

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declare that it offers neither of these opportunities to the Indian politician. The work of the Imperial Legislature in Delhi during the past two months stands now to offer a flat denial to the detractor.

The powers of a popular Chamber turn almost entirely upon its control over public money. The constitutional control which the Legislative Assembly may exercise over the Indian budget is limited only by one serious restriction, namely, the army budget is not submitted to the vote of the Chamber. A number of other items chiefly concerning the salaries of the Indian civil servants, for which the Imperial Parliament is itself responsible, are also withheld. With these exceptions the entire field of government is open to the review and control of Indian legislators. Not only is the Chamber thus endowed with that power over supply which has been so vital a factor in the constitutional progress of England, but it also had control over taxation.

Duty of Members

The full extent of these powers is even yet not revealed to the average member of the Legislative Assembly. It will take time for him to realize their significance, but he saw enough during the recent session in Delhi to convince him that he had chosen right when he pledged himself to support the reforms. The only thing remaining to be done—and that no small thing—is for him to go home to his province, build up an efficient organization, and summon up enough political courage to face his critics and tell them the truth about the new Constitution.

The government itself has given the average member no small assistance if he chooses to reply on it. Where six months ago a supporter of the reforms had almost to apologize for co-operating with the government, and could offer no substantial reason for expecting that a change of official policy would follow the proposed reform of the Constitution, today he is in a very different position. The government has advanced more than half way to meet him.

By its utterances in the Legislative Assembly, the government has placed on record its acknowledgment that the political circumstances of India have been revolutionized by the reforms and its assurance that the Government of India intends to conduct its policy as far as possible in complete accord with the expressed wishes of the elected representatives of India. Some of these vital declarations will be analyzed in future dispatches.

FILIPINO SPEAKERS
DEMAND CHANGES

BANTANGAS, Philippine Islands.—Members of the Democratic Party appeared in force carrying banners denouncing the Nationalista Party and asking for an investigation of the financial condition of the island government, as the Wood-Forbes party passed through Lipa, Batangas Province.

The banners also charged that election frauds had taken place. Two Democratic speakers severely criticized the administration of justice, asserting it was impossible to obtain fair trials in the courts.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, who are heading a mission of investigation into Philippine affairs for report to President Harding, were much interested in the demonstration and speeches. The mission was en route to southern Luzon. Speakers in the city ask for independence of the Philippines with a protectorate for a period of years until conditions become settled.

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PROVIDENCE

HUGO STINNES BARRED
BY STEAMSHIP LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG, Germany.—The communication made by the president of the Hamburg-America Line, Max von Schinckel, at the recent general meeting of the company, that Hugo Stinnes could not be put up for reelection by the advice of the administration, caused considerable surprise. The motive for this decision should be attributed to Mr. Stinnes himself, who has seized the first offer to create a new line of navigation to South America, thus entering in direct competition with the Hamburg-America Line, without having attempted in any way to conclude previously an arrangement with that company. In a communication to the press, the council of administration of the Hamburg-America Line says that this cleavage is particularly regrettable at a period when all German efforts tend toward the concentration of forces.

The departure of Hugo Stinnes does not signify in any way that the Hamburg-America Line renounces its ties with industry; on the contrary, the election of Karl Heniel of the Gutehoffnungshutte as a director is a proof that the Hamburg-America Line intends to continue to work in common accord with German industrial enterprises. It has, however, been found necessary to protect itself against exaggerated ambitions and to safeguard liberty of action and the independence of the society.

It will be interesting to see what Hugo Stinnes will reply to the action of the Hamburg-America Company. It may be mentioned that Mr. Stinnes is a shareholder in the Deutsch East Africa Line and the Woermann Line, in which the Hamburg-America and the Norddeutscher Lloyd also possess a great number of shares. In conjunction with the Hamburg-America, he holds a large number of shares in the Deutsch American Petroleum Company and also in the Hamburg Traffic Association, which operates over a large field of activity and has acquired a large number of hotels.

It is rumored that Mr. Stinnes has just acquired the publishing firm of Burenstein, publishing a large number of magazines and periodicals, including the "Deutsche Zeitung" for the sum of 17,000,000 marks.

ANTI-BLUE LAW LEAGUE PARADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A proposed feature of the annual convention of the Anti-Blue Law League of America, which meets here October 1 to 5, is a parade from the Capitol to the White House as a protest against national blue laws. Petitions against blue laws will be presented to Congress on Monday.

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CHAMPIONS WILL NOT PLAY THROUGH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

TONBRIDGE, England (Thursday).—In the English country cricket championship game here today, Kent defeated Worcestershire by 282 runs after two days' play.

The "old" course at St. Andrews is very different from that at Deal; but it is certainly no easier. Its hard turf, the glassiness of the greens when the weather is dry, the heavy bunkering of the course and the sloping of parts of the fairway and the waterlogging of some of the aforesaid bunkers after heavy rains, which has

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At Châtellerault the men mentioned above arrived in a bunch, after a night of hard riding. Leaving this town they commenced a serious struggle for supremacy. Alvalde sprang a surprise on the other competitors by starting at a great pace, and gaining some

KENT WINS BY 282 RUNS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
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DIVISION MENACES NAVAL PROGRAM

Appropriations and Disarmament
Threatened With Defeat by
Break Between the Senate and
House Conference Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Failure to pass the \$494,000,000 Naval Appropriation Bill, including the two conflicting proposals for disarmament, due to an open break between House and Senate conferees. Consideration of the bill ended abruptly yesterday when Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House conferees, "bolted" the conference.

The inability of the Senate conferees to give satisfactory reasons why the nearly \$100,000,000 increase should remain in the bill is given by Mr. Kelley as the cause for his refusal to hold further conferences. When he abruptly left the conference room, after four or five days spent vainly in trying to bring about an agreement of some kind, the House chairman was followed by his associates, Democrats as well.

Mr. Kelley intends to report back to the House the failure of the conferees, asking for instructions. His instructions "will be to hold out indefinitely against the determination of the Senate to force its will upon the House."

Entire Program May Fail

In the event that the Senate refuses to yield to sufficient amendments to make a reasonable reduction in the increases it tacked onto the bill, failure of the entire measure, including the Borah disarmament proposal, undoubtedly will follow. Mr. Kelley so believes.

Unless the two houses get together on an acceptable proposition before June 30, next, the end of the present fiscal year, the bill will fail. That being the case, the only way by which the situation could be met would be through the passage of a resolution continuing last year's appropriations from month to month until a new measure was whipped into shape.

While the naval conferees agreed to disagree, differences between the House and Senate managers on the Army Appropriation Bill were finally ironed out by barter and compromise.

Ending a serious deadlock, the conferees agreed on the reduction of the army to 150,000 men by October 1 next, instead of May 1 next. Both houses gave and took in their efforts to reach a final agreement. As passed upon by the conferees, the pay for the army was fixed at \$77,000,000, sufficient for 150,000 men. The Senate bill fixed the sum at \$83,000,000 while the original House bill provided \$72,000,000.

Borah Amendment Favored

Just to what extent the opposition of the Administration to the Borah amendment has to do with the delay on the naval bill is problematical. Both houses unmistakably are playing politics with the question of disarmament, the House more so than the Senate. The Borah amendment itself has not been reached in conference and therefore was not the direct reason for the failure of the conferees to agree on the terms of the bill. Indirectly, however, it is said to be one of the prime reasons why congressional leaders are not using their influence more than they are doing to bring about agreement on the naval bill.

House leaders realize that the Borah amendment, if allowed to come to a direct vote in the House, will be carried by a fair majority, enough Republicans joining with the Democrats to pass it. The Porter substitute for it, giving the President a free hand to call a conference of the naval powers, while the Borah resolution makes it mandatory upon him to call one, is said to have the support of the Administration. Coupled with a clause providing for reduction of land armaments as well, it is regarded by proponents of the Borah amendment as a more subterfuge.

There is a strong desire among the Republican floor leaders in the House to sidetrack the issue or bury it in conference.

The Senate, it is understood, intends to await the action of the House. Whether Mr. Kelley will ask for instructions today is uncertain. He indicated that he would wait a few days before going back to the House, hoping, in the meantime, that the Senate conferees would show a spirit of meeting him halfway. At any rate, he is ready to resume conferences if such a spirit manifests itself.

Senator Swanson "Bolted"

It developed during the conference yesterday that Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, former chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, also "bolted" the conference. When the question of personnel was reached, Senator Swanson wanted to know from naval officers who had been called in to render assistance what the navy was doing with all its men. The Navy Department had insisted that it had not sufficient men to make up full crews for its fighting fleet.

Pinned down by cross examination, it was brought out that approximately 15,000 men are being used on ships of the non-combatant class. Included in these vessels are about 200 patrol boats, used in war time to protect the coast from submarine attack. Another 4000 sailors were being used to man four obsolete warships, with short range, guns, that the midshipmen might engage in target practice.

Mr. Kelley contended that the House bill providing for 100,000 men was framed so as to furnish larger crews

for every fighting ship, and that the 30,000 increase in personnel approved by the Senate was absolutely unnecessary. Senator Swanson, upon finding that the navy is taking men off its fighting ships to operate obsolete types of vessels and submarine chasers during peace time, left the room.

To add to the resentment of House conferees, the naval officers who were called into conferences insisted that a force of 5000 unassigned officers and men should always be kept in readiness. Seeing the futility of reaching an agreement, and not caring to take "instructions" from naval officers, Mr. Kelley withdrew from the conference.

COMPANY DEFENDS HARNES CONTRACT

Right of President Harding to
Cancel the War Department's
Agreement Is Disputed—Political Influence Is Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Harness Company, whose contract with the government was on Wednesday annulled by the President, on the advice of the Attorney-General, has, through its attorney, filed a protest with the President, denying his authority to act without granting the company a hearing. It is intimated that the War Department, under whose authority the contract was made, was urged to break the contract for political reasons, but that it at no time gave any indication of believing that the contract should be canceled.

A statement was made last night by Frank J. Hogan, counsel for the harness company, after the presentation of the protest to the President. In part it was as follows:

"The harness company takes the position, first, that there is no constitutional executive power to declare a government contract void; second, that this power rests only in the courts, which can act only after hearing; third, that its contract was not only entirely lawful, mutually obligatory on the government and the company, but that under it the government and the public have been immensely benefited.

Official Approval Claimed

"Months ago the inspector-general's department made an exhaustive investigation of the harness company's contract. As a result an official report was made containing the following summary:

"1. The War Department made sincere and determined efforts to dispose of its surplus leather goods and to the best advantage of the government, the surplus leather and leather equipment remaining on hand after the armistice.

"2. Efforts to place all of the equipment in the hands of ultimate consumers were only abandoned when it became apparent that this purpose could not be accomplished.

"3. An extensive campaign of advertising for the disposal of the entire surplus met with only slight success.

"4. Efforts to dispose of the property in foreign markets were a complete failure.

"5. Individual efforts to sell to large manufacturers of and dealers in leather goods were of no avail.

"6. The attempt to secure the cooperation and help of the leather trade as an association was likewise in vain.

"7. The proposal of the United States Harness Company was received when all hope of disposing of the surplus equipment was practically gone, and the proposition submitted was the only available and feasible way by which to market the property.

"8. The contract and its execution have been just and fair, and the government will receive a reasonable return on the equipment.

"9. No party to the contract on either side has been actuated by other than proper motives, and there has been an entire absence of connivance or underhand methods on the part of anyone, either before the contract was entered into or after its execution.

"10. The question of the legality of the contract is not within the province of this office to decide."

Deal Officially Directed

"The judge advocate-general rendered an opinion that the contract was legal. Last March, Assistant Secretary of War Winthrop looked into this contract and personally visited the harness company's West Virginia plant to gain first hand knowledge of its operations. As a result, Colonel Winthrop reported to Secretary of War Weeks that, in his opinion, the contract was highly beneficial to the government.

The company and its officers have been proceeding under the terms of the contract in the utmost good faith. They intend to continue to do so. They have repeatedly requested a fair hearing from the Department of Justice, offering to furnish any information within their power. They have submitted the books and records to government auditors. There has been constantly on duty at their factory a regular army officer, under whose supervision they have transacted all of their business. If denied a hearing in the department, they stand ready to meet unflinchingly any attack that may be made in the courts."

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HARRIMAN SHIP CONTRACT SIGNED

Dr. William Cuno of the German
Line Discusses Agreement and
Probable Results—He Tells
of Plans for Ship Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The agreement between the Harriman shipping interests and the Hamburg-American Line, drawn up a year ago and still before the United States Shipping Board, has now been signed by W. Averell Harriman for the American interests, and Dr. William Cuno, director-general of the German line.

After a few weeks' stay here, Dr. Cuno sailed for Hamburg yesterday aboard the *Mongolia*. The American Ship and Commerce Corporation has designated the American Ship and Commerce Navigation Corporation to execute the agreement, which is said to be in the same form as the original compact, made public last fall, and to continue the terms then announced.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, upon retiring as chairman of the United States Shipping Board, left for action by the new board both this agreement and that between the United States Mail Steamship Company and the North German-Lloyd Company. The text of the latter agreement has not been made public. This contract goes beyond a mere arrangement for use of the German line's facilities in Germany, and is said to make it possible for the German company to put up to 200,000 tons of vessels in the transatlantic service, and as much tonnage as it desired in other services.

Germany's Building Plans

Dr. Cuno's statement also shows that reconstruction of about one-third of the Hamburg-American's pre-war fleet has already been planned for the next five years. It is known also that the line expects to have three ships in the New York service this year. Since the agreement was drafted, operation has been opened between New York and Hamburg, between Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore and Hamburg, and between Hamburg and South America. The basis of this agreement is said to be the right to participate with an equal amount of tonnage.

"Upon my arrival a few weeks ago," said Dr. Cuno, "I stated that the purpose of my visit to the United States was for further conferences in connection with the details of carrying out the contract which was concluded last year between the Harriman group of shipping interests, and the Hamburg-American Line, for the reestablishment and development of joint services on the pre-war routes of the Hamburg-American Line.

"During my stay here I have discussed the future plans and policies of our joint interests with Mr. Harriman and his associates. The operation of the services maintained by us. It is the intention of both parties to continue their efforts for the development of these services, with the caution and conservatism necessary in view of the present situation in shipping, so that our joint undertaking may be run on a sound business basis.

"Both parties are convinced, from the past satisfactory working of their arrangement, that the contract which was concluded last year will be of great aid in furthering the reestablishment of trade and shipping generally, and most helpful to our respective interests.

Organization Commended

"Since the establishment of the Harriman group of shipping interests, not so long ago, Mr. Harriman has succeeded in building up an excellent organization on a sound business basis. It has been my observation that the United American Lines, which is the operating company of the group, is equipped for efficient handling of both freight and passenger business. This is very gratifying to me and leaves me more than ever confident of the value of our joint venture.

"With regard to the building program of the Hamburg-American Line, plans have been made for the reconstruction of about one-third of the company's pre-war fleet in the course of the next five years. This new fleet will consist largely of freight ships of a modern type, having a tonnage of from 5000 to 12,000 tons deadweight. Some of the largest and fastest of these freight ships, which are suitable for the north Atlantic and South American trade, will be equipped with a limited number of rooms for cabin passengers and a moderate capacity for third-class passengers.

"Two large vessels of 22,000 tons gross have been ordered for the north Atlantic trade to carry first, second and third-class passengers and a fair amount of cargo, but these vessels will not be ready for service until the spring of 1923 or 1924. Their speed will be about 18 knots. Most of the freight vessels will be equipped for the use of either coal or oil for fuel.

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fuel. Some of the engines will be of the reciprocating type, and some of the Diesel motor type.

"I have had numerous requests during my stay in this country for interviews regarding the situation in Germany, but owing to my absence since the acceptance of the reparations demands, I do not feel competent to give an accurate statement on the subject."

PLAN PROPOSED TO AVOID STRIKES

Secretary of Labor Believes That
With a "Key Man" for Each
Major Industry Most Disputes
Could Be Amicably Settled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With a view to nipping labor strikes in the bud and preventing their coming to maturity, with all the resultant loss and inconvenience that entails, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is working on a plan which may be formulated in a bill that Congress will be asked to pass.

It will cost money to carry out the plan, but Mr. Davis believes that it will be worth all it costs and more. With an expenditure of \$250,000 on the part of the government, the Secretary believes that at least nine-tenths of the strikes which now occur in a year could be prevented.

Prevention is what the Secretary is aiming at, and if the government had "key men" one for each of the 15 "key" or major industries, he believes that strike troubles would cease to a large extent. In his plan one of these men, with a couple of assistants, would be assigned to each of such industries.

Duties of the "Key Men"

"Their duties," Mr. Davis explained, "would consist of making a study of the industry, both from the employers' standpoint and also from the viewpoint of labor. They would be governmental liaison officers between the employer and the employee and would be in close touch with the operations of the industry and the work of the labor unions. They would also have at their finger tips every bit of information as to what was going on all the time. When something came up between employer and employee, they would have immediately at hand all the information necessary to effect a quick settlement before it could reach the strike stage.

"They could quickly ascertain whether the methods of the union representatives were fair and whether any systems of the employers or the unions were being carried on properly. In fact, money for both the unions and the employers could be saved, for, with such a governmental representative always on the job, these systems, which have grown up, could be abolished, with the knowledge that there was a man always on the job who would foresee troubles, and take them up before either side has the opportunity."

Wage Reductions

These are difficult times in the industrial world, as well as elsewhere, he pointed out, and only with the exhibition of fairness on both sides can the disputes be settled. Labor, in general, is taking wage reductions without a great deal of complaint, said Mr. Davis. Reports which the Department of Labor is receiving indicate that both sides are showing an appreciation of existing difficulties.

In some instances there has been seen the evidences of a hand seeking to throttle unionism, but he declared that those working for its destruction should pause, for, if they succeed in destroying it, they will undoubtedly find something harder to deal with springing up in its place.

One of the greatest needs today, Mr. Davis asserted, is that of collecting and disseminating monthly information on the subject of living and wages. These figures, he said, are now gathered only every six months, a condition which Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, recently criticized. This leaves too great a gap to permit them to be of any effective use. This question of cost enters into every labor dispute. The information could be gathered by the "key" men, since it would be a necessary part of their work to keep in touch with everything affecting their particular interests and their subsidiaries. They would always have on hand up-to-date figures on which they could rely in straightening out difficulties that crop up, and in which the cost-of-living question is an effective wedge.

WAGE CONFERENCE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Massachusetts.—Conference on the proposal for a reduction of 20 per cent made by the manufacturers to the shoe workers has been asked by the joint shoe council representing 24,000 union workers.

ALLEGED CONTROL OF ALL INSURANCE

Small Minority of Underwriters
Associated, It Is Said, With
Bankers Who Rule Transportation, Industry and Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Insurance in the United States is controlled by a small minority composed of underwriters closely associated with the banking group who already control transportation, industry and credit, and who dominate and direct the actions of both the Democratic and Republican parties, declared J. A. H. Hopkins, of the Committee of Forty-Eight, in discussing the insurance investigation made by the Lockwood Committee, yesterday.

"The representatives of this insurance minority," said Mr. Hopkins, "are constantly hammering at the state legislatures to pass legislation favorable to them or to block measures which interfere with their system, and until we break loose from this control and by reason of a new political alignment put into office men with fresh ideas who have the courage of their convictions and the determination to initiate a fundamental program which offers equal opportunities of development both to the insurers and the property owners, it is unlikely that we will improve the situation to any material extent."

Profits Might Be Cut Down

"The individual property owner as well as the business man requires insurance facilities. They should be in a position to seek these facilities in the cheapest market. They should be under no restrictions which operate to prevent their obtaining the kind of insurance they require on the most favorable terms and at the lowest obtainable rates."

"At present they are prevented from doing this in various ways. These obstructions should be swept out of their path. It is true that the insurance companies are themselves organized for profit and that if these obstructions were removed, their profits might in some instances be cut down, but in their capacity as insurers, they are also performing a public function and if they cannot perform this adequately, we will eventually reach the point when there will be a demand for the federal and state governments to go into the insurance business themselves as indeed they have done in some individual instances.

Difficulties in the Way

"The difficulties which lie in the way of the property owner may be summarized as follows: Legislation prohibiting the property owner from seeking insurance where it can be most satisfactorily obtained. Legislation prescribing the terms on which the property owner must accept his protection. Excessive commissions paid by the insurance companies to agents and sub-agents, adding in most instances, at least 25 per cent to the cost. Tariff associations or 'gentlemen's agreements' between the insurance companies for the purpose of fixing rates and terms through which willing underwriters are frequently prohibited from accepting insurance on a more favorable basis and are boycotted if they refuse to become members. 'Pools' providing for an underground division of the business flowing to the insurance companies from certain specified classes of business for the purpose of preventing competition, fixing rates and allowing for the purchase of business by unreasonable and unnecessary commissions.

Reforms Proposed

"The reforms so far suggested are all based upon a governmental regulation and paternalism which is due to a misconception of the functions of government. As long as the insurance business is carried on by private capital, the functions of our state departments should be confined to the supervision and regulation of the security offered by every company who desires to file their statements with the department and invite such inspection.

"The actual handling of the insurance itself should be on a basis that invites open competition. In countries such as England, where they have

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many more years of experience, this principle is fully recognized. The insurer states the kind of protection he desires and the terms which he prefers. The underwriters name their rates on a competitive basis and the property owner pays for what he wants and gets what he pays for.

"In America, on the contrary, either the legislatures or the insurance companies lay down in advance the kind of insurance that they will grant, the channels through which this may be obtained, and the rates at which it will be granted and the property owner either has to take what is offered or go without it."

PLAN FOR OPENING OF TIMBER LANDS

Electric Railway Proposed as
Means of Making Accessible
5300 Miles of Maine Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
WASHINGTON, Maine.—A project is now under way to build an electric railroad across the northern section of Maine, starting from the lines of the Aroostook Valley Railway in the town of Washburn and then proceeding 111 miles to Frontier Lake in Quebec. Directly back of the proposition to build this road is lumber. The road would traverse a wilderness practically without a settlement. For almost 50 miles on either side there is nothing but wilderness. Some 5300 square miles of timberland are contiguous to the line of this proposed road.

In northwestern Aroostook County there are 3000 square miles of practically virgin forest, the only openings to which are a very few lumber farms. The lumbering operations have so far been confined to the near vicinity of the St. John, the Allagash and Aroostook rivers and their large tributaries. Moses Burpee, chief engineer of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, says that, if this land could be economically operated, it would be possible to cut 2,000,000 tons annually without danger of depletion. This would mean 80,000 carloads, or about 270 carloads daily. No such result, however, is possible with the present means of transportation. A railroad alone would solve the problem for long hauls.

E. E. Ring, former forest commissioner, says that it would require a yearly cut of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 feet of spruce in the Allagash river valley to get over the ground and take off the lumber now standing and that thereafter this valley would forever yield about 75,000,000 feet annually. He estimates that there are 7,000,000,000, 000 feet standing in the St. John river valley. Other experts estimate that it would be possible to take off this land near the new railroad 20,000,000 railroad ties.

Beside making possible the salvaging of thousands of cords of pulpwood now going to waste each year in the great area to be tapped, this Quebec extension railway would reduce the cost of lumber operation. Today one company is operating in the region and it is taking out 30,000 cords of pulpwood annually where it would like to take out five times as much. To get out this 30,000 cords there are required 1200 tons of supplies, not to mention machinery and other things, and this must all be hauled from Ashland 40 to 60 miles during the winter months. With the new road in operation, the cost of moving supplies for these operations from Ashland could be cut \$40 a ton.

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GOVERNOR DORSEY ASKED TO RETRACT

Citizens of Upson County, Georgia, Resent Charges of Alleged
Abuses of the Negroes—Action
by Legislature Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia.—A delegation of citizens from Upson County has called on Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey and demanded a formal written denial of his charges made in reference to the Ed White case, in the treatment of Negroes in this State, as pointed out in the pamphlet written by Governor Dorsey entitled "The Negro in Georgia."

The delegation presented Governor Dorsey with a written denial of the Ed White charges, supported by innumerable affidavits, and made formal demand that the Governor have the case again investigated and give the public a written retraction.

Governor Dorsey assured the delegation that it is his desire to be fair to the people of Upson County, and said he would investigate the statements in their communication, with a view to complying with their request for a retraction. If the inquiry developed that he had been misinformed regarding the White case.

The Legislature will soon begin its session here, and although it is believed interesting things will develop regarding the Governor's pamphlet it is not believed any drastic steps will be taken against the chief executive.

Conservative men who have lined up on both sides of the question declare that the best thing for the people to do now is to stop talking and writing about the incident, that "everything is all right with Georgia," and thus give aroused feeling, which, it is claimed, is damaging the State, opportunity to die down. Leading men here deplore the fact that so much publicity has been given to the incident, giving the impression in other sections of the Union that Georgia is a hotbed of peonage.

The Dixie Defense Association has issued an address denouncing as untrue the charges that peonage is general in Georgia, and declaring that cruelty and mistreatment of Negroes is generally condemned by the white people of the state.

This committee claims that while there have been many instances of mistreatment of the Negroes, there are equally as many instances of mistreatment of white people; that these instances of lawlessness should be dealt with within the State and the guilty persons punished, and that the entire State should not be pointed out to the world as a place of lawlessness where brutality toward the Negro is practiced. It vehemently denies that peonage is general in the State.

Decatur County, of which Bainbridge is the seat, has recently attracted nation-wide attention by reason of its excellent treatment of the Negro. When charges were made against some sections of the state that the Negro was being mistreated, white citizens of Decatur County took it upon themselves to show the status of the colored population, which is quite large in that county. The Negroes have a reputation for industry and sobriety. In a number of instances the Negroes, most of whom are farmers, are in good circumstances financially.

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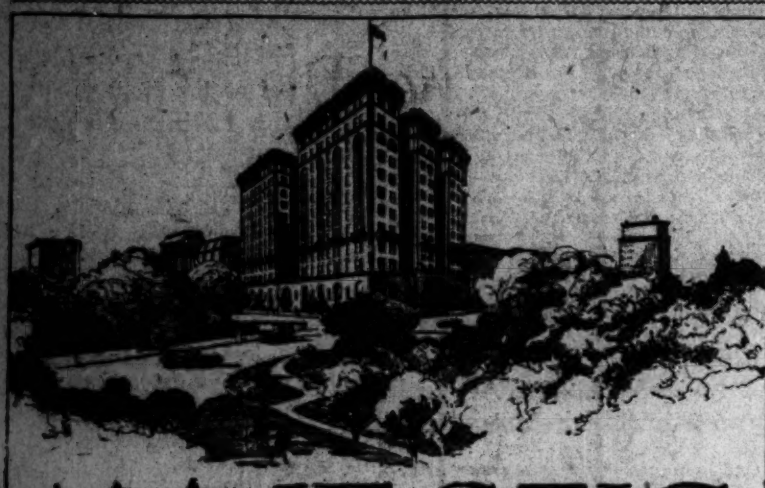
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MONTREAL HOUSE
Old Orchard, Maine

For additional New England Hotel Advertisements see page 10

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL BALANCE TRIAL OF BUSINESS

So Much Attention Is Required to Maintain Money Affairs That Little Time Is Left for Constructive Trade Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—So much attention is being devoted to maintaining a financial equilibrium during the changing conditions consequent upon the process of economic readjustment that business today is generally on the defensive and to, that extent, unable to assume the aggressiveness that is essential to normal business activity. Here and there a concern has put its house in order and is proceeding with new business, albeit on a restricted scale; other firms have weathered the storm and are prepared to take on activity when it develops; still others have not yet completed the readjustment process and, with the general condition, contribute to the delay in restoring normal times that are on the way.

Unanimity of purpose and action in pursuit of a common objective is necessary to achieve that end. That objective, however, must be based on sound economic fundamentals. Signs are not lacking to indicate that in the United States there has been a tendency to get the cart before the horse, that is, profits first and service afterward. This is perhaps no better illustrated than in the case of the railroads, which are at present showing evidences of appreciating that a change is necessary, and that more business at lower rates is better in the long run than decreasing business by higher rates that have worked out conversely. There is a price in every business beyond which it is blighting to go, as conclusively shown by the reductions going on generally. Once the maneuvering is completed and confidence established that it is approximately stable and permanent, then attention again may be devoted to the more constructive phases of business.

Improvement in Some Lines

Improvement in various lines is indicated by reports that reflect conditions collectively rather than individually. The federal reserve ratio continues to gain, and clearly shows the better financial situation in the entire country. The following report on railroad traffic is encouraging: An increase of 18.07 in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight during the week which ended May 23, compared with the previous week, was shown by reports from the railroads throughout the United States received by the American Railway Association. The total for the week was 787,237 cars. This was 110,970 cars under that for the same week in 1920 but 23,476 more than were loaded during the same week in 1919.

More reasons why the prices for building material have been inordinately high are revealed by the investigation in New York City. With some recessions from top figures, building has increased somewhat in the country, and promises added impetus to business generally, for there are so many allied industries affected by this demand.

May building expenditure shows small recession from the April total, the fifth largest ever recorded. However, the May total this year is above May last year. Building permitted for May in 145 cities, as reported to Bradstreet, was \$125,606,709, compared with \$132,397,700 for April, and \$118,744,243 for May of 1920, a decrease of 5.7 per cent from April, but a gain of 5.3 per cent over May last year. The April decrease from the previous year was 20.8 per cent.

The salient feature in May is the expansion at New York, all boroughs having recorded gains over April and May a year ago. Chicago, where a strike against lower wages exists, reports a large decrease in May from April of this year and May a year ago. Expenditures for the five months of 1921 total \$536,675,610, a decrease of 22.6 per cent from the first five months of 1920.

Buying by Public

Merchandising activity is reflected in the weekly summary of the New York Credit Clearing House report, which says: "Purchases by merchants from manufacturers and wholesalers show a recession from last week, and are less than a year and two years ago. Indebtedness has slightly increased since last week, and is heavier than in the corresponding weeks of 1920 and 1919. Payments are decidedly better than a week ago, but not so active as last year two years ago. "The strongest feature in the country as a whole is the improvement in payments by merchants to manufacturers and wholesalers, because this registers large buying by the public. "Continued payments will soon decrease indebtedness, and as the public buys the stocks now on the shelves, a period of purchasing to replenish stocks will follow. On the whole, the indications are good."

The past week has seen a renewal of the declines in the prices for oils and sugars especially. Sugar has struck the lowest figure in five years, but oil still has a long distance to go to equal the pre-war quotation, particularly at retail.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
	Parity	Wed.	Thurs.
Sterling	\$2.77 1/2	\$2.77 1/2	\$2.77 1/2
France (French)	6.55	6.55	6.55
France (Belgian)	20.36	20.36	20.36
Italy	9.36 1/2	9.36 1/2	9.36 1/2
Goldmark	3.33 1/2	3.33 1/2	3.33 1/2
German mark	0.142 1/2	0.142 1/2	0.142 1/2
Canadian dollar	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Argentine peso	367 1/2	367 1/2	367 1/2

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET

Demand Holds Brisk Even in Face of General Industrial Upset—Prices Are Strengthening

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In spite of the prolonged coal strike and general industrial dislocation, the demand for hides remains brisk and best ox is selling from 8d. to 3 1/2d. per pound. Experts account for this by the fact that the industrial classes are not forced into buying imported meat, so that farmers are not sending live stock into the market. As the value of hides, however, is advancing all over the world, this is only a local reason for the general firmness. Imported hides are sharing in the advance, the position being stabilized by the cables news that Chicago best packers are now selling at 14 cents. Calveskins are higher, best lights now making as high as 12 1/2d. per pound.

The trading in sole leather has much improved, and in some of the popular selections of bends tanners have advanced their prices by as much as 2d. per pound. French bends are also dearer, a fact which will help to stabilize the position for the domestic tanner. Latest news is that French tanners are asking 25 to 30 per cent on all future consignments. Imports of American sole still continue small, but the demand seems improving. Stocks of the heavier grades of upper leathers are still heavy, and carriers are selling waxed butts and semi-chrome at less than the cost of production. Importers of box and willow calf, glazed kid and patent, however, are all advancing their prices. Suede and patent leathers are still hardly equal to the demand.

Makers of heavy boots are very short of orders, but those who are making summer and fancy shoes are busy.

OIL SHARES FLAT IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Oil shares were flat on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Shell Transport was 5 9/16 and Mexican Eagle 6 1/16. Home rails dropped again because of the publication of returns from several districts indicating an unfavorable ballot by the coal miners on the proposition of the coal mine owners to end the strike which began April 1.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Bank of England maintained its minimum rate of discount of 6 1/2 per cent, the gilt-edged section gained ground, but dealings were small. French loans were stronger on the rise in the value of the franc.

Changes in the Industrial List

Changes in the industrial list were narrow, but the undertone was better on reports that the dispute over wages in the textile mills would be speedily adjusted.

Consols for money 45 1/4. Grand Trunk 4 1/4. De Beers 3 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Bar silver 34 1/4. Per ounce, money 4 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short 5 per cent; three months 5 1/4.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES			
	1921	1920	1919
Gold reserves	\$11,017	\$297,476	\$162,878
Coin and certificates	456,211	621,539	400,893
Settlement fund	456,211	621,539	400,893
U. S. bank notes	111,531	111,531	111,531
U. S. bonds	727,228	819,015	678,242
U. S. bonds on hand	1,450,817	1,450,817	1,450,817
U. S. bonds in transit	127,623	151,299	125,295
Total gold and U. S. bonds	2,445,568	2,430,672	1,962,321
U. S. bonds on hand	170,056	161,874	138,579
Total resources	2,615,624	2,592,546	2,100,900
LIABILITIES			
Securities	664,296	747,006	1,231,841
U. S. bonds	1,043,383	1,149,553	1,064,296
U. S. bonds in transit	53,200	69,501	398,591
U. S. bonds on hand	1,780,879	1,965,860	2,694,728
U. S. bonds in transit	35,066	32,695	26,864
U. S. cert. of ind. 1-yr cert. (Pittman Act)	222,375	225,375	259,375
U. S. cert. of ind. 3-yr cert.	200,613	1,652	87,716
U. S. cert. of ind. 5-yr cert.	2,118,335	2,225,572	2,061,631
Bank premises	24,442	23,842	13,254
5% refund fund	10,173	10,449	12,110
F. R. bank notes	727,228	819,015	678,242
U. S. bonds	15,238	15,482	9,167
AN other res.	5,707,179	5,407,386	6,162,377
Total liabilities	102,156	102,066	94,462
Surplus fund	202,036	202,036	120,120
Reserve for gov. franchise tax	38,067	38,067	38,067
Deposits	14,597	20,261	56,238
Government	1,866,455	1,864,075	1,860,117
Mem. bk. res. ac.	451,719	30,721	77,483
Total deposits	1,329,227	1,735,067	1,933,858
F. R. notes in circulation	2,674,435	2,710,723	3,104,810
F. R. bank notes	125,050	141,054	183,904
Def. avail. items	594,207	447,387	633,722
All other items	1,011	31,026	32,101
Total liabilities	5,707,179	5,407,386	6,162,377
Ratio of 100 to			
to dep. and note	58.5%	58.3%	44.5%
Ratio of 100 to			
to F. R. notes	36.5%	36.5%	36.5%
Ratio of 100 to			
all assets	72.4%	72.2%	49.4%

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market closed substantially lower yesterday, despite strength played at the opening. Closing quotations were 1 to 4 1/2 points lower, with July 1.23 1/2, and September 1.21 1/2. Hogs were about 15 points lower, \$8.10 being paid.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

Wool and Tallow Purchases, Believed to Be on Government Account, Give Rise to Speculation as to the Reason

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Japanese purchases of wool and tallow in Australia in the five months ended March this year gave rise to a little speculation as to the reason. The purchases were believed to be on Japanese Government account. The exports of tallow to Japan were unusual and the buying of wool caused surprise in view of a report to New South Wales Government from Mr. J. B. Sutor, Trade Commissioner in the Far East. This report included the following statement, published in Sydney on December 30, 1920:

"The Japanese Government, I am informed, has also agreed that no purchases of wool shall be made outside Japan until stocks held by the mills are consumed. . . . It is estimated that Japan has still sufficient wool in stock to carry on for the best part of the year. Under these circumstances Japan will not, I fear, be very prominent in the Australian wool sales during the remainder of this year and the early part of next year."

Private inquiries made by The Christian Science Monitor representative show that in the five months, November, 1920, to March, 1921, six vessels carried to Japan from the Commonwealth 3607 casks of tallow and oleine, and 11,743 bales of wool.

Statistics obtained in advance from the Commonwealth Customs Department through the courtesy of Mr. A. W. Ferrin, American Trade Commissioner, gave an interesting analysis of Australian-Japanese trade in the seven months, July, 1920, to January, 1921. These figures show that the total imports from Japan to Australia for the seven months were of a total value of \$4,222,335. The only comparison possible is for the year 1918-19 when the imports represented \$5,281,439. The value of exports to Japan for the seven months was \$1,726,628, as compared with the total value of exports for 1918-19, \$3,846,901.

The chief imports in the seven months ended January this year were, by value: apparel, \$357,988; textiles, \$2,218,228; oils, fats and waxes, \$104,590; metal manufactures, other than machines and machinery, \$201,100; earthenware, cement, china, glass, stoneware, \$498,479; jewelry, timepieces and fancy goods, \$134,642; wool and wicker (raw and manufactured), \$236,065. Included in the exports to Japan were the following, by value: animal substances not food stuffs, \$1,276,048; gold, silver and bronze, \$200,000; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, \$58,908; oils, fats and waxes, \$52,716.

DIVIDENDS

Kaufman Department Stores, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.
Endicott Johnson, quarterly of \$1.25 on common, and \$1.75 on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

King Philip Cotton Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4%, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway, semiannual of 3 1/4% on preferred, and semiannual of 2 1/4% on common. This is the same rate on the latter issue that has been paid since the reduction was made from 3 1/2%. Dividends are payable July 15 to stock of June 23.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway have deferred action on dividends on preferred and common.

Island Creek Coal, \$2 on common and quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of June 23. Three months ago \$1.50 was declared on common.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 16	June 9	June 17
1921	1921	1921	1920
Gold	5,519,700	5,519,400	5,587,500
Silver	278,800	272,900	240,500
Loans & disc.	4,750,000	4,204,000	4,992,100
Circulation	87,972,100	38,378,300	37,843,500
Deposits	2,732,200	2,590,000	3,456,800
War adv. to state	25,600,000	26,853,000	26,000,000
Bank rate %	6	6	6

NEW YORK RESERVE RATE CUT

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reduced its rediscount rate on commercial paper from 6 1/2 to 6 per cent. The Dallas Reserve Bank has taken similar action. The reduction by the New York bank is the second this year, the 5 1/2 per cent rate having been maintained since May 5, 1921. The rate was advanced to 7 per cent June 1, 1920. Minneapolis and Chicago are now the only reserve banks maintaining the 6 1/2 per cent rate.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. July 11 1/4, October 12 1/4, December 12 1/2, January 13 1/8, March 13 1/4. Spot quiet, middling 11.55.

SILVER MARKET FAIRLY STEADY

Lack of Sellers Rather Than Any Eagerness of Buyers Is Reason, Says London Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
LONDON, England—The silver market has remained fairly steady recently, more from the lack of sellers than from any eagerness on the part of buyers, who mostly have consisted of "bears." India has sold some silver previously bought and replaced it by forward purchases of a similar quantity. The Continent and America have been moderate sellers, but China continues inactive. The tone appears still heavy, but falling realization by "bulls," the translation of the tendency into a downward movement depends upon freer supplies than are at present coming to hand from producing sources.

After an exhaustive view of the world's position in regard to silver holdings, Samuel Montagu & Co. state that: "In our opinion, taking all factors into consideration, the crisis of the position of silver lies in the prospects of world production. Unless the output shrinks considerably below that of last year, the currency disrepute into which silver has fallen may render the maintenance of its sterling value difficult. Further, any material appreciation of the currency pound, measured in gold, which, in favorable circumstances, we look forward to see as time goes on, would probably militate against the salable price of silver."

The stock in Shanghai on May 21 consisted of about 43,000,000 ounces in sycee, and \$38,000,000. The Shanghai exchange was quoted at 3s. 2d. the tael, while bar silver stood at about 33d. per ounce standard.

NEW YORK MARKET TREND DOWNWARD

NEW YORK, New York—Most stocks were again tending downward yesterday, the market, in its essential features, duplicating Wednesday's session. Oils, industrials and specialties registered further losses of 2 to 11 points. Mexican Petroleum's further decline to 103 in the final hour occasioned additional reaction in other oils, equipments, motors and specialties. Call money was easy at 5 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 908,400 shares.

The close was weak: Mexican Petroleum 107 1/2, off 6 1/2; American Car & Foundry 118, off 3; General Electric 123, off 2; Marine preferred 48 1/2, off 2 1/2; Studebaker 74, off 1 1/2; Northern Pacific 68, up 1 1/2; Crucible Steel 55 1/2, up 1 1/2; Pan American Petroleum 46, off 1 1/2; Republic Iron & Steel 45 1/2, off 1 1/2.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	June 16	June 9	June 17
1921	1921	1921	1920
Gold	5,519,700	5,519,400	5,587,500
Silver	278,800	272,900	240,500
Loans & disc.	4,750,000	4,204,000	4,992,100
Circulation	87,972,100	38,378,300	37,843,500
Deposits	2,732,200	2,590,000	3,456,800
War adv. to state	25,600,000	26,853,000	26,000,000
Bank rate %	6	6	6

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STRICTLY MODERN HOTEL
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Away from the noise, in a select summer colony.
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Rates: \$1.50 Per Day and Up

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within 10 minutes walk of all
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MACHINE AS FACTOR IN COTTON INDUSTRY

Automatic Equipment Has Given United States Advantage Over England Where Labor Is More Hostile to Speedier Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—England's world-wide monopoly in manufacturing has disappeared. One by one the English industries have lost their leading position, and very likely Lancashire has lost the lead in cotton production to the United States of America, not so much owing to the fact that raw cotton is grown in that republic, but because automatic machinery is used to a greater extent in the United States of America than in England.

Hostility to the machine on the part of British labor has vastly benefited all American industries, and among them the cotton industry. Formerly England produced twice and three times as much cotton goods as the United States of America. In 1907-09 England's advantage had shrunk to a meager 5 per cent, and by now America is probably ahead of England. The census figures in both countries relate to wholesale prices, which are approximately identical in the two countries. Therefore the figures cannot be challenged on the plea that the English cotton industry produces goods of greater fineness than

the American industry, or that this country employs a larger number of spindles than the United States of America. In view of the admitted difference of goods produced in the two countries wholesale prices are the only criterion for measuring and comparing the size and importance of the two industries.

How rapid American expansion has been may be gauged by the increase in the consumption of raw material by the American industry. In the absence of exact figures similar to those supplied by the censuses of production one has to rely on guesswork. It is estimated that at present American cotton production, measured by normal wholesale values, is from 10 to 20 per cent greater than British cotton production, and the impression is that England's inferiority, which at present is only small, will become very great indeed unless the cotton workers of Lancashire are willing to abandon their policy of limiting output and of opposing the introduction of the automatic loom.

POOL TO AID LIVE STOCK MEN
CHICAGO, Illinois—A \$50,000,000 bankers' pool, designed to give immediate relief by loans to live stock men of the United States, was recommended by Chicago, New York and middle west bankers at a conference called by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. Under the plan live stock men will be enabled to obtain 36 months' credit on loans made at current rates, plus 1 per cent, but not to exceed in total 5 per cent. Administration of the pool will be placed in the hands of a committee of trustees with a paid manager.

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WHITE HOUSE
within 10 minutes walk of all
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PARK EXPLOITATION
WARNING SOUNDED

Hiram P. Maxim Asserts That
Apparent Admission of De-
feat by Private Interests
Must Not Be Mistaken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., June 17.—Warning
that private interests seeking special
concessions are dangerous when quiet-
cent and seemingly beaten, was
sounded by Hiram Percy Maxim, in-
ventor and recreationist, in discussing
the attempts during the last session of
Congress of water power and irriga-
tion interests to exploit the Yellow-
stone National Park. Although Albert
B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, has
reiterated the uncompromising stand
of his predecessor in office, John Bar-
ton Payne, that such commercializa-
tion shall not be tolerated, it is felt
that close watch must be kept on pro-
ponents of exploitation in Congress.

"Eternal vigilance is the price we
must pay to keep this amazing recrea-
tion grounds for ourselves and our
children," Mr. Maxim declared. In
reply to questions about the present
status of this matter of commercializ-
ing the Park attempted last year by
small sections of the people of Mon-
tana and Idaho, he said that the two
bills, the Walsh bill, providing for the
damming of the outlet of beautiful
Yellowstone Lake to use the conserved
water for irrigation in summer,
thereby leaving its shores a mass of
mud and destruction, and the Smith
bill, to dam the Falls River Basin,
flooding 5000 acres of a most beautiful
section of the park, had been delayed,
as the American people became in-
formed of their invidious purport, until
the closing of Congress automatically
killed the measures.

Power Amendment

Mr. Maxim acknowledged that the
amendment to the water power act,
which takes the national parks from
under the jurisdiction of the Federal
Water Power Commission is a victory
for the defenders of the people's
right, but he insisted that, though a
step in the right direction, it is a step
only. "We must be alive to the issue
that the interests have a tremendous
backing and are hiding their time,"
he warned. He asserted that Ad-
dison T. Smith, Representative from
Idaho, who introduced the Falls River
bill into the House, stated openly that
he intends to introduce a similar bill
in this Congress, and that he hopes
the people will forget or grow care-
less.

Describing the beauty of the parks,
Mr. Maxim pointed out that the joy-
ment is not alone for the persons of
wealth but within the reach of "the
man of quiet means" means who can
take his little family in his mod-
est car, picnic their way out there
and camp for a week or two in that
exhilarating climate among those in-
spiring wonders of nature." He pic-
tured what a memory and background
a visit to the geysers, mountains and
cascades gives to the children. He re-
peated descriptions of the Falls River
section, alleged to be a swamp, but
in reality a place of "beautiful, rolling
meadows, streams filled with trout,
big game, and more cascades and falls
than anywhere else in the park."

In response to a question whether
waste of the water potentialities of
the river and basin are not too great
a price to pay and represent a bar-
rier to farming progress in the West,
Mr. Maxim said that the difficulty is
that it is impossible to measure the
national value of the reservations.
He said that several years ago Idaho
farmers started an irrigation project
which assured five successful crops,
but in 1919 the returns were dimi-
nished by lack of water.

Irrigation Project

"They thought," he explained, "that
they ought to enlarge by reaching
into the Yellowstone. They intended
to use the property of a hundred mil-
lion people to do it, not only use but
ruin it for the recreational purposes
for which it was designed. Now five
out of six years is a pretty good
average as crops go, even if there
was no other way, but the investi-
gations carried on by Secretary
Payne and others have brought
out that these people can dam the
Yellowstone River below the park
in Yankee Jim Cañon. The only
reason for doing it on their own
land is that it would be more expen-
sive on account of less fall of the
river there. Also engineers have re-
ported other rivers to the west that
are admirably suited. It's cheaper and
easier to impose on the national prop-
erty. So much for that small bunch
of farmers that want to drive a wedge
that would make way for all sorts of
schemes. There is great grazing land
there, fine timber and endless water
power, and there would be no end to
the demands for commercial use that
would spring up that would be fatal
to that broad stretch of untouched
nature. No, the farmers don't need it,
they only want it for selfish ends
which is unfair to the American people.

"Yes, we will lay aside the argument
that it would be a sacrilege, that it
would be an injustice, that it would
be uneconomical and unnecessary, for
the nation at large. From the self-
ish standpoint of the Idaho farmers
themselves it would be a short-sighted
lack of judgment. Did you ever look
into the matter of the vast sums
earned by the more developed national
playgrounds, as the White Mountains,
the California resorts, Niagara Falls
and hosts of others? It runs into
millions yearly. Why these Idaho peo-
ple, were they allowed to despoil this
beautiful and much needed section of
the Yellowstone National Park, would
be actually killing the goose that
could lay for them the golden egg!"

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AT CAMBRIDGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—It is hardly to be expected that the champions of the women's cause at the University of Cambridge would "sit down under" the defeat of last December when the proposal to admit women into full membership of the university was defeated by a majority of 192. The second proposal which was put forward to form a separate university for women was doomed to failure from the start, inasmuch as the women had themselves publicly stated that they would have none of it, and furthermore that they would take no steps whatever to put the scheme into operation. The position is therefore most unsatisfactory and thinking people are of the opinion that the sooner something definite can be decided the better it will be for all.

Few people, however, imagined that an effort would be made to settle the question this term, but the council of the senate has put forward proposals which are to be voted on at some time during this term, and the general feeling is that these proposals will prove to be the more acceptable and that there is every prospect of a settlement being arrived at in the near future.

The present proposals are naturally a compromise. Numerous informal meetings have been held to discuss the question, and supporters of the women's cause have carefully considered all the objections that were raised against the old report A and have countered them. Various memorials have been sent in, and after careful consideration, the council of the senate have again reported, and have again put forward alternative proposals which will be voted upon at the same time, but if No. 1 is carried No. 2 will be withdrawn and the votes cast for it destroyed. Report 1 is very lengthy, but in effect it contains the recommendations of a memorial which was signed by nearly 200 "Dons," of whom 50 voted not placed in December and 23 did not vote. They will all vote for the present proposal.

This report proposes to admit women to membership of the university on the same terms as men, except that they shall not be qualified to hold office as chancellor, vice-chancellor or proctor, or be eligible for membership of the council of the senate. At the same time the scheme provides for two women to be appointed assessors to the council of the senate with a consultation voice but no vote. It is stipulated that there shall not be more than 500 women in statu pupillari except by grace of the senate, and that a representative board of women shall be appointed consisting of the mistress of Girton, the principal of Newnham and eight others to decide all matters of discipline and to prescribe the academic dress to be worn by women. While this proposal does not, of course, contain all the women hoped to get, it may be noted that the heads of the two women's colleges have informed the senate that they are willing to accept this proposal as a settlement of the controversy.

Even this overture will be opposed, and already Mr. Helt and his associates, who are known as the "fly-sheet" group, have issued a pamphlet in which they state that the compromise has come into existence only to avoid an appeal to the universities commission. He states that the prospect of such an appeal has produced "an undignified stampede and the whole situation is deplorable."

The master of St. John's, and others who are opposing the proposal, state that the council of the senate have ignored the special syndicate which was appointed to deal with the question, and have put forward a new scheme which, in effect, differs only from the other report inasmuch as women will not become members of the senate. Among other things they state that under this scheme women are to be admitted to professorships, readerships, lectureships, examinations, and boards of studies, and in these capacities will exercise a direct and effective control of men's education, far exceeding that which they could exercise as members of the senate.

Cambridge in the matter of the admission of women on equal terms with men, is still like a jibbing horse, refusing to take the fences, or, as a last resort, trying to walk around them. The scheme to give women merely titular degrees is admitted to be impossible, its own friends indeed failing to support it. A further scheme is being considered; it, however, places women under several kinds of disability.

It states that "no woman... shall be a member of the electoral roll or shall be eligible as a member of the council of the senate; in order to make assurance doubly sure that undesirable women students shall not creep in, it is further proposed that only certain persons, not being women, shall have the right of voting in the senate. Then, in order to placate those who demand equality, a fantastic arrangement has been devised whereby two women will be admitted to the council on the senate as "assessors," but not as actual voting members. These apparently timorous gentlemen, feeling possibly that they are somewhat behind the times, have further evolved an elaborate clause in their scheme, which says:

"No woman shall have the right of voting in the senate, but a woman disqualified therefrom only by reason of sex shall be eligible for membership of the financial board, of the general board of studies, and other boards and syndicates as if she were a member of the senate."

NATIVE EDUCATION
IN SOUTH AFRICA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In South Africa native education presents so many different facets that even the best equipped observer is liable to become preoccupied with one or another aspect of the subject. Dr. James Stewart, for so long the principal of Lovedale in the Cape Province, the Rev. H. Jacottet of Morija, Basutoland, and Dr. Loram, chief inspector of native education in Natal, to name only three of the well-known workers in this field, would each have unfolded different problems for solution or the same problem in different forms.

Yet deeply versed as these and other missionaries and officials have been in native needs and native conditions, they have not that intimate understanding of the Bantu, which belongs only to one of the same race. Spooner or later there is bound to arise a leader from among one or other of the South African tribes, who will trace out those educational paths, and define those educational ideals which are peculiarly suited to the native temperament. Chief Khama, who has become such a leader, if he had been compelled to embrace in his outlook the whole of the native population of South Africa. The circumstances of his time, however, forced him to take a negative and merely tribal attitude. Within those limits he knew well both as a ruler and a Christian how to protect his people against the degrading effects of contact with the lower class of Europeans. Referring to the merciless Matabele and their chief, he said: "I fear Lobengula less than I fear the white man's drink." Political developments, as well as tribal animosities, did much to quench Khama's enthusiasm, and he has remained an isolated figure and a disappointed reformer.

So far as width of outlook makes for leadership, a young Fingo of our own day, D. D. T. Jabavu, now professor of Bantu languages at the South African Native College, is richly endowed with the necessary qualifications. As editor of the most widely circulated native newspaper, his father was in a position to make him acquainted with the many currents and cross currents of native thought; its social trend and political aspirations. Mr. Tonga Jabavu was himself specially interested in education; indeed, it was to him, as much as to anyone, that Dr. Stewart turned, when that great South African found he must place in other hands his long cherished scheme for that native college which now stands on ground at Fort Hare, close to the Lovedale Mission.

The elder Jabavu sent his son to study at the University of London, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After an additional course in teaching, at one of the English day training colleges, young Jabavu returned to South Africa, full of zeal to work for his race. He saw clearly that the native question is, as he has expressed it, "the football of politics." He noted how some of the great Christian missions, where earlier work of evangelization among the Bantus had done so much for the progress and uplifting of his people, were now weighed down by their merely pastoral work, with the result that the converts seemed often to be more occupied with exaggerating sectarian differences than with cooperating to carry the light of Christianity to their heathen neighbors. Many have been this young teacher's warnings against denominational intolerance and schism. Again, he perceived and condemned the tendency to mere tribalism. "Alas!" he exclaimed in addressing an association of native teachers in the Cape Province, "how many great and noble causes have collapsed among us just because of our attaching excessive importance to the antiquated division of races into Xosa and Fingo, Tembu and Bacu, Zulu and Suto, Swazi and Chwana, etc. The time is now ripe for us to treat one another as fellow men in unity."

In other of his addresses to teachers he touched upon their own more special needs; on their want of organization and of the means for self-culture and growth in knowledge; on their loneliness and the danger of choosing wrong companions; on manual work; or on native industries, and training in simple agricultural processes. But these are not the only audiences to whom Professor Jabavu has been speaking, or the native societies with which he has been concerned. The Rand Native Welfare Association and the Native Farmers Association—both know his worth as an advisor and collaborator. Indeed, within the six or seven years since his return from England he has visited all the large towns of the Union on one mission or another. More than that, he was enabled, with the help of good friends, to make a voyage across the Atlantic to study the methods and organization of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and while engaged on that task he received a cablegram from the Minister for Native Affairs of the Union Government of South Africa asking him to furnish a full report on that institution and the applicability of its methods to South African natives.

The professor's admiration for the founder of Tuskegee, and all that he accomplished for the education of the Negro, is unbounded. "Booker T. Washington: What He Would Do If He Were in South Africa," is the

heading of the longest chapter in a small volume entitled "The Black Problem," published by the book department of Lovedale. This brochure includes a number of Mr. Jabavu's addresses, but the chapter in question contains, in essence, the report for which the Cape Government asked. The work done by Tuskegee is too well known to need amplification here, but a few sentences may be quoted from Jabavu's estimate of the then principal's character, since they may be taken as an indication of qualities to which he himself would like to attain. "He set out to do something; and he has always remained constructive. From friend and foe he has learnt and has always been willing to learn. Far from devoting much of his time to retaliation, he has used adverse criticism for bettering himself and his work."

The report especially commends a normal and industrial institute, like Tuskegee, where students spend three days of the week in the classroom and the other three at their trade. In elementary vocational education, the professor holds that Booker Washington had far more common sense than "all the English tradition-ridden educationalists" of whom he knew. But he does not counsel his fellow teachers to ignore European culture. On the contrary, he advises them to take all that is good in the white man's civilization, eschewing the bad; and it is evident that fraternization between the Bantu tribes, founded upon the healthy basis of an anti-white sentiment, finds no favor with him. He knows how plastic is the human material which may thus be used by agitators for violent ends.

Have the native races of South Africa found a leader who will guide them in the paths of moderation no less than in those of self-dependence? The vast majority incline too much to depend on the white man; the Bolshevik minority throw moderation to the winds. It requires a man of courage, of far-sightedness, of coolness in emergencies, of respect for the European population, of a great and patient love for his own people to weld together these diverse elements, and it will be mainly through the channels of education that such a leader will achieve his purpose. This, at least, may be said, that Professor Jabavu recognizes the difficulties which have to be faced, and that he is willing to give himself wholly to the cause he has espoused.

CANADIAN TEACHERS
IN ENGLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, more than 100 Canadian teachers this year will exchange their positions for a temporary period with an equal number of teachers in other parts of the British empire. Thirteen will go from Winnipeg, and 12 from other parts of western Canada, while the remainder will be chosen from the teaching staffs in eastern Canada. At present, 17 candidates are officiating in class rooms in London, England. Interchange will be made with the following dominions: New Zealand, Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Orange River Colony, South Africa.

The imperial conference of teachers' associations, which is to meet in Toronto on August 10, will afford Canadians the opportunity of coming into contact with some of the most distinguished educationalists of the British Empire. Further plans for the extension of the practice of exchanging teachers will be considered. The benefits likely to accrue from such an experience in broadening the horizon and in breaking down that insularity which a narrow experience tends to develop, is becoming apparent to educational authorities.

In the second part of the program, Canadian education will be dealt with as well as education in agriculture. This should be of interest to the British delegates, since so many people in the British Isles would like to settle on Canadian farms, but hesitate, owing to lack of familiarity with Canadian methods of agriculture. Vocational training will be the subject of discussion in the third section.

More than 700 courses in arts, literature, and natural science in the professional schools and the new school of Social Service Administration will be offered at the University of Chicago during the coming summer quarter, which begins June 20 and ends September 2. The second term begins July 28, and students may register for either term or for both. The last summer quarter attendance was the largest in the history of the university—5406 students. Of the 200 members of the summer quarter faculty more than 60 will come from other institutions.

The tuition of two Armenian students has been provided for at the University of Chicago for three years, by Herant Tefekyan of New York City. The gift comes through A. A. Bedikian, who is an alumnus of the university, a member of the teaching staff for the summer quarter and minister of the Armenian Evangelical Church, New York City.

Twenty pages of articles on Labor questions in the new supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica for the period 1910-20 will be contributed by members of the economics department of the University of Wisconsin. Prof. John R. Commons, nationally known authority on Labor, assisted by Miss Ethel B. Dietrich and Miss Jean Davis, is preparing the material.

Four traveling schools have been organized in Colombia to teach the country dwellers to read and write. These schools will also conduct an active anti-alcoholic campaign.

THE VOICE OF
TEACHERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The class-room teacher caught her breath!" "In her hand was a cordial invitation to meet with the school board, the superintendent and all the other teachers to talk over the possible new departures in the conduct of the schools during the coming year and also to consider the formation of an advisory council of teachers to be created by the teachers themselves."

"No wonder she held her breath. When had such a thing ever happened before! The stuffy old routine of receiving cut-and-dried orders from higher officials, which were to be applied simultaneously in every class room regardless of the actual needs of the children, seemed about to break. The old, autocratic order was giving way to democratic recognition of knowledge and experience of the class-room teacher. What progress that denoted!" Miss Cora Bigelow, a Boston teacher with considerable experience in the promotion of teacher organizations, was speaking of teacher councils.

"School affairs are the only public interests of which the general public remain almost entirely ignorant. The average citizen knows much more about the street department, the police and fire departments and all the others than he does about school matters."

"That is why the stupid, degrading autocracy of many years' duration became so firmly fixed in the school department. Practically no one found any fault with it and so it was not disturbed. But democracy in business and commercial life was developing fast, along with democratic government of all communities and finally the idea lodged in the school department."

"Then a slow awakening began in school departments all over the country about 10 years ago. Officials realized that something vital was lacking from the school systems. It was hard to get men and women of proper intelligence to enter the profession of teaching. Even after salaries were raised, not many reasonable figures, it was difficult to get anyone to become a teacher who could make good at anything else. Teachers who were already in the service realized what the trouble was from their own experience. There was little opportunity for initiative and development of individual efficiency. 'I might as well be a Victrola record!' said one grade teacher referring to a long list of explicit and minute directions as to the course she was teaching."

"The teachers realized that schools could not be run successfully by officials who made plans, but who were so far from the class room that the plans were often inapplicable. The teachers began to discuss these matters among themselves and with their relatives and friends who form 'the general public.'"

"At this stage we had the three important factors awake at least—the school officials, the teachers, and the public. The next move was to get together. Parents-teacher associations were formed and the beginnings of teachers' advisory councils appeared. About this time school authorities invited this and that teacher to confer with them as to proposed changes in the courses of study. These chosen conferences of chosen teachers waked the others up to the possibility of forming a permanent body chosen from and by the teacher, which could present the class-room reactions and teachers' point of view on all subjects concerning school life."

"The idea once started proved an inspiration. Every experienced teacher had much of value to contribute to the story and many pertinent suggestions to make for improvement in many lines. A new impetus was given to teaching."

"If teaching is to be a profession instead of just a job, two things must be accomplished at once, first there must be stimulating, inspiring and democratic leadership and, second, satisfactory cooperation on the part of teachers in school administration."

"The time is coming when the chairman of the country school committee can hire a teacher because she can spell 'Constantinople.' Teachers must now be qualified to begin to teach and must study and keep on qualifying as long as they teach. Individual ability must not be checked or hampered and qualities of leadership must not be suppressed, for such proceeding will only tend to deteriorate the standards of the schools. Times are changing rapidly; public sentiment requires higher educational standards and school authorities and teachers are ready to meet the demand."

"The result of the development in school democracy is the Teachers Council. The wise superintendent and school board will intimate to their teachers that such a council will be welcomed if the teachers choose to form one. It should be essentially a teachers' movement, but in order to be really useful it must have the approval of the school authorities. There are many methods of formation, according to conditions in different localities. Some elect a delegate from each school building; some elect delegates from each grade or department group; others from the whole number of teachers at large. The council should not be so large as to be unwieldy, but every teacher should be represented through some delegate."

"The subjects discussed are many, including courses of study, truancy, delinquency, school records, vocational work, school buildings and grounds, equipment, supplies, textbooks, budgets, salaries, and anything else pertaining to school welfare. There should be a regularly appointed time when the council can meet with the authorities to discuss these matters, but special meetings can often be called as well. The councils often meet with no officials present to get the points into shape for presenting to the authorities."

"The Teachers Council plan is experimental but it represents a fundamental which is most important. Cooperation is indispensable in all democratic development."

"Teachers have ability and experience which should be utilized in the growth of any healthy school system. A well known school superintendent says, 'If teachers are capable of carrying out the plans, they certainly are capable of assisting in the planning.' Another one says, 'Teachers should have a place—not a pigeon-hole!' The assertion of still another educator of prominence is, that teachers should no longer be forced to play the part of Uriah Heep with thankful humility!"

"And so the class room teacher straightens up, dusts the chalk from her hands, and says smilingly to her class, 'All right, my children, don't worry about the poor quality of the pencils, I go to the Teachers Council this afternoon which meets with the school authorities and we will take up the matter of supplies and see that the taxpayers' money is used for good supplies hereafter.' And of the good, interested in administration problems, and ready and capable from actual experience to show the class room side of that same problem. The same relationship holds good in all school matters either business or professional."

"A new vigor is in that teacher, a new and broader vision is before her school board and her freer, stronger student life is in the classroom—all based upon 'teacher participation' in school administration. Dr. Dewey said, 'what does democracy mean, save that the individual shall have a share in determining the aims and conditions of his own work?'"

"The Teachers Council or its equivalent in some form has come to stay. Will it fulfill the hopes for better teachers and better schools? There are many problems concerning the movement to be worked out, but the underlying purpose is wholesome and right. Whatever finally develops will be far ahead of the old regime which produced the class room teacher who had no prospect ahead, but a treadmill of duties entirely outlined and controlled by the officials."

"If the Teachers Council accomplished nothing more than to break up that monotonous class room existence, it is worth while; but it is young and vigorous with its own youth and with wise and thoughtful guidance should grow into as important a part of the school system as the superintendent and the school board itself."

MODERN GOALS
OF EDUCATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Those engaged in the work of education are always willing to overhaul their ideas as to the nature of their function, and two well-known English educationists, Prof. V. H. Mottram and Canon J. H. B. Masterman, have recently made contributions to the problem. Professor Mottram, writing in the Daily News, made some original suggestions concerning education on its practical side. Having criticized adversely the types of questions found in everyday examination papers, he submits the following sketch of a good scheme of education: First, English, spoken and written throughout one's course and curriculum. It is necessary that the natural science master and the calligraphic master should be able to speak, write, and inculcate good English. Especial attention should be paid to the use of words in their best and most exact meanings, grammar not to be studied till a good vocabulary has been achieved. Second, some foreign language, ancient or modern. Third, problems in correct and incorrect thinking borrowed from mathematics, history and economics. Fourth, any subject that may enable one to earn a living, such as bookkeeping or chemistry. But it is not possible to get any sane education, he concludes, till schoolmasters are paid half the salary of a business man of equal intelligence and experience.

Canon Masterman, lecturing at King's College, London, under the auspices of the Workers Educational Association, devoted his attention to "Modern Ideas in Education." Every man and woman, he said, should be educated to the utmost of their capacity; the educational process should go on throughout life. As members of the Workers Educational Association they believed that the individual should be educated, first, as a man, secondly, as a citizen, thirdly, as a worker. They believed that a man should be educated first and foremost as a human being, and that there should be a common educational basis. This order of things was essential; education made life better worth living, citizenship better worth having, work better worth doing. The right of every man to have a reasonable opportunity for education brought them up against some of the pressing social problems of the day—e.g., housing and overtime. (1) Education should encourage people to desire all things that are beautiful; (2) train them to admire all things that are true; and (3) should make a man love his neighbor as himself. An education which included these would throw an aureole of glory over all the common things of life.

South Dakota appropriates \$10,000 a year to be used as state aid for the erection of teachers' cottages.

CHINA'S PROGRESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—China is now passing through her educational Renaissance. Her Dark Age in education is far past, her period of intellectual stagnation has been survived, and now she is planting a firm foot on the path that is leading her away from the restrictions of custom and tradition, and on toward individual freedom of thought and action. And in this evolution to a higher plane of action based upon individual thinking rather than dictated by imposition from without the individual, lies China's great hope for stability of government as well as the realization of her highest attainment in art and letters.

This view of China's educational status at present was described to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Tsai Yuen-pel, chancellor of the Peking National University, who was recently in this city on his way home from Europe, where he established departments of Chinese culture and civilization in the University of Lyons, the Sorbonne and the University of Charleroi in Belgium. He is now observing the American educational system in various cities and raising funds among Chinese merchants for a national library in Peking, to be of service to the whole country as well as to the National University. While here Dr. Tsai was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws by New York University.

The Chinese Renaissance, or Wen Fa Yuen Tung, as the Chinese called it, has two phases, said the chancellor: "The first of these is to change the traditional Chinese classical models, the other is to change the system of thought in China."

"We have gone some distance with this first phase in the university, for we are making a new Chinese literature by transferring the spoken word to paper without reference to the restrictions of our classical models. The lectures of such men as Professor John Dewey and Bertrand Russell have thus been recorded in Chinese. In our two papers, 'La Jeunesse' and 'Renaissance,' we also have a daily bulletin, and in these publications appear translations of essays, plays and literature of all kinds representative of modern thought. The bulletin collects Chinese folk songs and local drama and publishes them in book form for preservation as our literary record. In all this we break away from classical forms. We retain, however, whatever is good to those forms, whatever does not restrict freedom of thought expression, but discard the rest. We keep only what can be adopted to present usage and requirement."

"To change the system of thought in China is, of course, to strike at the traditional family system. That system is good in so far as it preserves the unity of the family, but it is detrimental in proportion as it inclines to destroy individualism by encouraging the individual members of the family to lean upon the family head. We are striving to encourage the individual of both sexes to assert himself for himself and for society. We believe in activism rather than in pacifism. The old Chinese idea was to follow placidly in the well-worn course of tradition. The new idea teaches the individual to respect what has been handed down to him, but to use only what is most adaptable to his modern needs. We aim to develop the individual by encouraging him to think, to give him a sense of proportion, to revive his power of discrimination, so that he may choose for himself what is good for him. This attempt to break away from the traditional model by developing the right of the individual to think for himself is what I mean by our Renaissance."

"I think that China a long time ago passed through her age of Pericles, her day of great philosophers. She then came to her Dark Age, when development of thought was arrested. Now she faces the task of reestablishing her intellectual equilibrium. Thus, instead of being a sleeping giant, as she is popularly considered, she has really passed through periods of progressive development, just as did Europe. Her Dark Age, so rigidly held, thought within the grip of the classical model, was to a certain extent a kind of stagnation, but it really represented progress. Now Peking National University is taking up the intellectual leadership to save the country through democracy and natural science, and by teaching the people to think for themselves, and to demonstrate not only individual liberty, but also individual responsibility. And this is the only salvation I can see for China as a state. I do not wish to talk politics, except to say that the teaching of individual thinking is the best work we can do to bring about a condition of public thought which, sooner or later, will manifest itself through the whole political, civic and economic condition of the country."

One of Dr. Tsai's assistants, Prof. James D. Bush of the university, explained that it was such teaching that he had seen so much to encourage the Chinese student movement. Although the university did not participate in politics its students were learning how to think for themselves, and thus they were becoming less and less willing to be led blindly by politicians. Professor Tsai said that three attempts had been made to burn the university, and it was suspected that reactionaries were responsible. As for the charge that the university was radical, it was so only in breaking away from traditions no longer useful, and its teaching of individual freedom to think for oneself was proof sufficient against the charge of bolshevism, sometimes made against the institution.

Asked what he had observed in the educational system of Europe and the United States, the Chancellor said:

"I noticed that in Germany and France the aim is to acquire knowledge for the sake of knowledge. This tends to make the individual go in for deep research. But in England the moral development of the individual is more clearly emphasized. In China we seek to combine the two. This is not new to us. To acquire knowledge and to develop the individual morally have gone hand in hand in our educational work."

"In Europe, too, I noticed that natural science and the fine arts were carried on together. Neither was sacrificed for the other. We wish to develop this in China. I have not had much time to observe the American system, but I can see much freedom of individual thought here, without an interference by the government in the educational field."

Dr. Tsai's two chief assistants in the Peking National University are Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, and Dr. Hu Suh, both of whom received their degrees at Columbia University.

EDUCATION NOTES

An important development has taken place in the situation with regard to English private schools and public funds. The Select Committee on National Expenditure recommended that schools conducted for private profit should benefit by the Teachers Superannuation Act of 1918, their view being that this measure might save from extinction a certain number of schools whose place would otherwise have to be taken by schools supported at public expense. The idea of spending public grants upon private schools has not, however, hitherto commended itself to those responsible for educational administration. A subcommittee of the London Education Committee has now pointed out that local authorities in Scotland are empowered to aid schools conducted for private profit, and service in such schools can be recognized for superannuation purposes. After careful consideration of the matter the subcommittee are of opinion that the London authority should approach the Board of Education with a view to securing an amendment of the 1918 act so that the same privilege may be extended to England and Wales.

A college for working women has been instituted at Beckenham, near London, and has recently completed its first experimental year. A report on the work accomplished states that of 10 students leaving after their year's course, five are going back to their former occupations, though not necessarily to the same level of work. Fitness for greater responsibility will, it is hoped, have been developed. The other five go to take work for which in most cases, they will require some additional training, one passing, for instance, to rescue work, another to school teaching. As yet the college has not had to refuse students, but nine places only can be offered in September, and there are already more than that number of applications. The college works under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., but has its own council, with the Master of Balliol as its president. The curriculum includes Bible study and literature, French, music, some industrial and constitutional history, mathematics, and some handicrafts. Domestic economy is practically realized in the daily life of the college, which is carried on with careful economy but ample comfort and brightness.

The town of Cleckheaton (Yorkshire) England, has recently conducted an interesting educational experiment in the form of an illustrated recital given by the pupils of the various elementary schools before an audience of their schoolfellows assembled in the Town Hall. A series of notes indicating the scope and purpose of the lesson had been prepared by the director of education. The recital included feature dances, folk songs, dramatics and a band of instrumentalists.

A happy interchange of courtesy between America and France took place this commencement at Bryn Mawr College. Bryn Mawr alumnae, discovering as war workers and students in Paris that there were very few American books in the library of the Sorbonne, have raised a fund of \$6000 for the purchase and collection of a library of American books, chosen particularly to aid in the work of the new department of American Literature and Civilization at the French university. What was the surprise and pleasure of the committee in charge to receive a few days before their own fund was complete, a great box of books from Paris, the gift of the French Government!

"The student who loafs all summer is not living up to the present educational style," says Charles H. Sampson, of the Huntington School, Boston. "He who is at all ambitious now fully realizes that to break away from the habits of study for nearly a quarter of the year is to indulge in a serious waste of time. Summer study has come to stay. It can be made a pleasure if conducted properly and under reasonable conditions. No one now leaving school can afford to throw summer study entirely out of his calculations."

The New York State College of Forestry recently cooperated with the Teachers College of Columbia University in providing a course in recreational woodcraft. The purpose of the course was to develop a wider knowledge of woodcraft and efficient camp management.

THE HOME FORUM

An Early Explorer's Observations

The Natives of New England are accustomed to build their houses much like the wild Irish; they gather Poles in the woods and put the great end of them in the ground, placing them in form of a circle or circumference, and, bending the tops of them in form of an Arch, they bind them together with the Barks of Walnut trees, which is wondrous stuff, so that they make the same round on the Topp for the smoke of their fire to ascend and pass through; these they cover with mats, some made of reeds and some of long flags, or sedge, finely sowed together with needles made of the splinter bones of a Cranes leg, with threads made of their Indian hemp, which they groweth naturally, leaving several places for dore, which are covered with mats, which may be rowled up and let downe againe at their pleasures, making use of the several dore, according as the winde sits. The fire is always made in the midst of the house, with winde fairs commonly; yet some times they fell a tree that groweth neere the house, and, by drawing in the end thereof, maintaine the fire on both sides, burning the tree by Degrees shorter and shorter, until it be all consumed; for it burneth night and day. Their lodging is made in three places of the house about the fire; they lye upon plankes, commonly about a foot or eighteen inches above the ground, raised upon railes that are borne up upon forks; they lay mats under them, and Coats of Deares skines, others, beaver, Racoones, and of Beares hides, all which they have dressed and converted into good lether, with the haire on, for their coverings; and in this manner they lye as warme as they desire.

Likewise, when they are minded to remove, they carry away the mats with them; other materials the place adjoining will yield. They use not to winter and summer in one place, for that would be a reason to make fuel scarce; but, after the manner of the gentry of Civilized natives, remove for their pleasures; some times to their hunting places, where they remaine keeping good hospitality for that season; and sometimes to their fishing places, where they abide for that season likewise; and at the spring when the fish comes in plentifully, they have meetings from several places, where they exercise themselves in gaminge and playing of fustige tricks and all manner of Revelles, which they are delighted in; (so) that it is admirable to behold what pastime they use of several kindes every one striving to surpass each other. After this manner they spend their time.—"New English Canaan," Thomas Morton.

Them That Believe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ON page 33 of "Science and Health" with Key to the Scriptures, the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus said: 'These signs shall follow them that believe; . . . they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover.' Who believes him? He was addressing his disciples, yet he did not say, 'These signs shall follow you,' but them—them that believe in all time to come."

The tremendous efforts which the human mind has ever made to rationalize the Bible, that is, to reduce its story and teaching to the place where they can be explained materially, has resulted in resort to some strange expedients. In the first place, the human mind, being essentially an idolater, has set up a material god and a material devil, endowing the former with all its own virtues, as it conceives them, and the latter with all its own vices. True, it has endowed both god and devil with a kind of pseudo-spirituality, but when its vision of either is analyzed it is found to be as material as its own outlook on the material world.

Once having accepted this quite incredible concept, there is no end to the credulity of the human mind. And so the ordinary theological idea of God, man, and salvation has come to be accepted without apparent difficulty. To the human mind, the story of an all-wise and all-powerful God creating a man capable of sin, punishing him for sinning, and then demanding the death of his own son as a condition of forgiveness presents no difficulties. Neither does the explanation of Jesus' mighty works, that they were the result of a special endowment from God, and not meant to be repeated by his followers, present any difficulty. Such an explanation accounts for the fact that Christendom in general is certainly not repeating Jesus' works and is, therefore, obviously satisfactory.

The human mind, moreover, is never content with one explanation. It must fortify itself with others. And so in the instance of Jesus' works there has been a constant effort amongst a certain school to reduce their number and magnitude, by discrediting records or seeking to show that they could be explained "on a rational basis." Thus, in the case of this passage quoted by Mrs. Eddy, which contains one of the most unequivocal of Jesus' commands to his followers to heal the sick, there has been a strong effort to show that the last twelve verses of Mark, in which this command occurs, are not authentic, but that they are a later addition, dating, probably, from the second or third century. The whole point of this theory was, however, successfully shattered by a certain theologian who pointed out that no writer of the second or third century, seeking to add anything to the gospel, would have thought of ascribing such a command and promise to Jesus unless it was a fact that it was being carried out, and proved by Christians at the time he was writing. In other words, if the last twelve verses of Mark are the product of the third century, it only goes to show that, in the third century, Christians laid hands on the sick and they recovered. As a matter of fact, of course, it is well known that they did. It was only as the vision of the Christ, or Truth, as Jesus taught it became dimmed with materialism that healing became a lost art. Jesus' command and promise, however, remained, and remain.

The only question is, What did Jesus mean by "them that believe"? However it is interpreted, there is no escaping the direct injunction which the statement involves. But "them that believe" means, surely, those that understand, those who have learned the truth about God and man as Jesus taught it and proved it. And what is the truth about God and man as Jesus taught and proved it? It is that God is Spirit and that he can only be worshipped in Spirit and in Truth. All Jesus' teaching comes back to this, and all his works proved it. At all times and in all circumstances, Jesus was demonstrating the omnipotence of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. From his first miracle in Cana of Galilee to the day when he finally overcame all matter, in what is called the ascension, Jesus was engaged in proving and demonstrating the fact that matter is powerless to impede the progress of him who understands God, Spirit, Principle. And so the water became wine, the leper was cleansed, the storm was stilled, the dead were raised up.

And what about man? Jesus taught that man is the reflection of God. He spoke of God as the Father, and of man as the son, and insisted that the son could do nothing of himself, but what he saw the Father do. Or as Mrs. Eddy has expressed it on page 516 of Science and Health, "As the reflection of yourself appears in the mirror, so you, being spiritual, are the reflection of God. The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

The true likeness of man is seen, not in sickness, sin, sorrow, and death, but in health, in goodness, in happiness and in Life. The smallest understanding of this tremendous fact places the student, at once, in the ranks of them that believe, and, in proportion to his understanding, will the signs follow. One of the most notable facts of Jesus' teaching was

the way in which he refused to limit, at any point, the capability of man. He insisted on the possibility of perfection, because God is perfect, and he declared to his disciples on one occasion that if they had faith as a grain of mustard seed they would be able to command mountains to remove and they would remove, "and nothing shall be impossible unto you." It is this same fact which Mrs. Eddy brings out so clearly in that tremendous statement on page 183 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man as God's reflection."

swiftly, silently, with an air of stately power and pride, the lovely pageant came, passed, and disappeared under the shining evening sky and the gathering shadows of the dim, rich city. I never saw, or expect to see, anything of its kind so beautiful.

"I stay for hours in the gondola, writing my letters or watching the thousand and one sights of the streets, for I often allow Saletinas and the Little Genius to tread their way through the highways and byways of Venice while I stay behind and observe life from beneath the grateful shade of the black felle."

"The women crossing the many little bridges look like the characters

fresh. Hurriedly asking pardon, he continued his work, and at the end of an hour raised his eyes, breathless and apologetic, to look at his visitors. The taller lady had a familiar appearance. He gazed steadily, and then, to his surprise and embarrassment, recognized the Queen. Far from being offended, she respected his devotion to his art, and before she left the shop she gave him a commission for a royal staircase. I am going to ask the Little Genius to take me to see his work, but, alas! there will be an unsurmountable barrier between us, for I cannot utter in my new Italian anything but the most commonplace and conventional statements."

a momentary pause, one of the men in green mounts by the side of the conductor, and the ponderous vehicle pursues its journey.

They reach Paris. On each side are houses of all dimensions and hues; some but of one story; some as high as the tower of Babel. From these the haberdashers (and this is their favorite street) flaunt long strips of gaudy calicoes, which give a strange air of rude gaiety to the street. Milk women, with a little crowd of gossip round each, are, at this early hour of morning, selling the chief material of the Parisian "café-au-lait." . . . But we . . . are at the Porte St. Denis itself. There is only time to take a hasty

She Was Worthy of This Homage

Simultaneously with this growing reality of the world, its inhabitants (still with the exception of my father) assumed an individuality of their own. Far the most individual of them was my mother, who seemed to live entirely for pleasure except when she taught us our lessons. She played croquet with consummate skill, she drove herself in a pony carriage, she put on a low shining dress every evening with turquoise brooches and bracelets, and had as much eau-de-Cologne as she wished on her handkerchief. When she was dressing for dinner, we used to go into her room, examine that Golconda of a jewel-case, and bring her clean handkerchiefs of our own still folded up, for her to "make moons" on them, as the phrase was, with eau-de-Cologne. She took the stopper out of the bottle, and reversed it on to these folded handkerchiefs, making three or four applications. Then we unfolded these odorous handkerchiefs, held them up to the light, and lo, they were penetrated with full wet moons of eau-de-Cologne. She was too, enormously wealthy, for every Saturday we went to see her in her sitting-room and she opened the front of her inlaid Italian cabinet, and drew from one of the pigeon-holes within, a little wicker-basket, and out of it paid our weekly allowances. For elders there was as much as sixpence, but sixpence came out of a japanned cash-box, for juniors there was twopenny or a penny according to age, and all these pennies, infinite apparently in number came out of the wicker-basket. She had a rosewood work-box, lined with red silk, which contained what was known as her "treasures." These were two white china elephants with gilded feet, a small silk parasol, the ferrule of which was a pencil, an amber necklace, a cornelian heart, and boxes that made loud pops when you opened them. . . . But for some reason I did not think much of the treasures, and after being consoled with them during an afternoon indoors gave vent to the palling criticism. "What Mamma calls treasures, I call 'Ubbish.' But that, as far as I know, was the only disloyalty of which I was ever guilty with regard to her. I just did not care about that particular sort of treasures.

What a life was hers! She ordered lunch and dinner precisely as she chose; she had a silver card-case with cards in it, stating who she was and where she was, and we all belonged to her, and so in some dim way did my father, and even the biggest boys of the great sixth form itself touched their caps to her as she passed. And slowly, slowly I became aware that she was worthy of all these pleasures and this homage.—E. F. Benson.



A color-print by Hokusai

But My Fancy's for Deep Water

So I rambled on through dockland, but I couldn't seem to find Out of all the craft I saw there just the one to please my mind: There were tramps and there were tankers, there were freighters large and small, There were concrete ships and standard ships and motor ships and all, And of all the blessed shooting-match the one I liked the best Was a saucy topsail schooner from some harbor in the West. She was neat and she was pretty as a country lass should be, And the girl's name on her counter seemed to suit her to a T; You could almost smell the roses, almost see the red and green Of the Devon plough and pasture where her home port must have been, And I'll swear her blocks were creaking in a kind of Devon drawl— Oh, she took my fancy rarely—but I left her after all! For it's well enough, is coasting, when the summer days are long, And the summer hours slip by you just as sweetly as a song, When you catch the scent of clover blowing to you off the shore, And there's scarce a ripple breaking from the Land's End to the Nore; But I like a bit more sea-romance when the short dark days come in,

So I sighed and shook my head—"Fare you well, my dear," I said, "You're a bit too fond of soundings, lass, for me. Oh, you're Devon's own dear daughter—but my fancy's for deep water, And I think I'll set a course for open sea."

—C. Fox-Smith.

Penelope in Venice

In her "Penelope's Postscripts" Kate Douglas Wiggin gives us a sketch of Venetian experiences: "Casa Rosa, May 22. 'I am like the school-girl who wrote home from Venice: I am sitting on the edge of the Grand Canal drinking it all in, and life never seemed half so full before.' Was ever the city so beautiful as last night on the arrival of foreign royalty? It was a memorable display and unique in its peculiar beauty. The palaces that line the canal were bright with flags; windows and water-steps were thronged, the broad center of the stream was left empty. Presently, round the bend below the Rialto, swept into view a double line of gondolas—long, low, gleaming with every hue of brilliant color, most of them with ten, some with twelve, gondoliers in resplendent liveries, red, blue, green, white, orange, all bending over their oars with the precision of machinery and the grace of absolute mastery of their craft. In the middle, between two lines, came one small and beautifully modeled gondola, rowed by four men in red and black, while on the white silk cushions in the stern sat the Prince and Princess. There was no splash of oar or rattle of rowlock;

in light opera; the young girls, with their hair bobbed in a round coil, are sometimes bareheaded and sometimes have a lace scarf over their dark, curly locks. A little fan is often in their hands, and one remarks the graceful way in which the crêpe shawl rests upon the women's shoulders, remembering that it is supposed to take generations to learn to wear a shawl or wield a fan.

"My favorite waiting-place is near the Via del Paradiso, just where some scarlet pomegranate blossoms hang out over the old brick walls by the canal-side, and where one splendid acanthus reminds me that its leaves inspired some of the most beautiful architecture in the world; where, too, the ceaseless chatter of the small boys cleaning crabs with scrubbing-brushes gives my ear a much-needed familiarity with the language.

"Now a girl with a red parasol crosses the Ponte del Paradiso, making a brilliant silhouette against the blue sky. She stops to prattle with the man at the bell-shop just at the corner of the little calle. There are beautiful bells standing in rows in the window, one having a border of finely traced crabs and sea-horses at the base; another has a top like a Doge's cap, while the body of another has a delicately wrought tracery, as if a fish-net had been thrown over it.

"Sometimes the children crowd about me as the pigeons in the Piazza San Marco struggle for the corn flung to them by the tourists. If there are only three or four, I sometimes compromise with my conscience and give them something. If one gets a lira put into small coppers, one can give them a couple of centosimili apiece without feeling that one is pauperizing them; but that one is fostering the begging habit in young Italy is a more difficult sin to face.

"To-day when the boys took off the tattered hats from their bonny little heads, all black waves and riotous curls, and with disarming dimples and sparkling eyes presented them to me for alms, I looked at them with smiling admiration, thinking how like Raphael's cherubs they were, and then said in my best Italian: 'Oh, yes, I see them; they are indeed most beautiful hats. I thank you for showing them to me, and I am pleased to see you courteously take them off to a lady.'

"This American pleasantry was passed from mouth to mouth gleefully, and so truly enjoyed that they seemed to forget they had been denied. They ran, still laughing and chattering, to the wood-carver's shop near by and told him the story, or so I judged, for he came to his window and smiled benignly upon me as I sat in the gondola with my writing-pad on my knees. I was pleased at the friendly glance, for he is the hero of a pretty little romance, and I long to make his acquaintance.

"It seems that, some years ago, the Queen, when one lady-in-waiting in attendance, came to his shop quite early in the morning. Both were plainly dressed in cotton gowns, and neither made any pretensions. He was carrying something that could not be dropped, a cherub's face that had to be finished while his thought of it was

Hokusai

Hokusai, the Japanese painter, wrote in 1834 that it was only after many years that he began to understand how to draw well, animals, birds, insects, fishes, and plants. He had as a boy "had a fancy for drawing the forms of various objects," and soon had illustrated "many books." Edward F. Strange in his book on the Japanese color-prints says that Hokusai is not regarded by the Japanese themselves as a painter of the first rank, outside of his own school, the Ukiyoe. "He lacked the loftiness of ideal (from the Japanese point of view) and the refinement of classical training. With us who do not understand these things, he is, and always will be, one of the great artists of the world. But we must not make the mistake of considering his greatness as typically Japanese. The qualities that ensure it in our eyes do not count in its favor among the artists of his own country."

To Paris by Diligence

Nous voilà! We are in Paris! . . . Since the last "relais," the Diligence has been travelling with extraordinary speed. The postilion cracks his terrible whip, and screams shrilly. The conductor blows incessantly on his horn; the bells of the harness, the jumping and ringing of the wheels and chains, and the clatter of the great hoofs of the heavy snorting Norman stallions, have wondrously increased within this, the last ten minutes; and the Diligence, which has been proceeding hitherto at the rate of a league in an hour, now dashes gallantly forward, as if it would traverse at least six miles in the same space of time. Thus it is, when Sir Robert, maketh a speech at Saint Stephen's he useth his strength at the beginning only and the end. He gallopeth at the commencement; in the middle he lingers; at the close, again, he rouses the House, which has fallen asleep; he cracketh the whip of his satire; he shouts the shout of his patriotism; and, urging his eloquence to its roughest canter, awakens the sleepers, and inspires the weary until men say, "What a wondrous orator! What a capital coach! We will ride henceforth in it and no other!"

But, behold us at Paris! The Diligence has reached a rude-looking gate, or "grille," flanked by two lodges; the French Kings of old made their entry by this gate; some of the hottest battles of the late revolution were fought before it. At present it is blocked by carts and peasants, and a busy crowd of men, in green, examining the packages before they enter, probing the straw with long needles. It is the Barrier of St. Denis, and the green men are the customs-men of the city of Paris. If you are a countryman, who would introduce a cow into the metropolis; the city demands twenty-four francs for such a privilege; if you have a hundred-weight of tallow candles, you must, previously, disburse three francs; if a drove of hogs, nine francs per whole hog; but upon these subjects Mr. Bulwer, Mrs. Trollope, and other writers, have already enlightened the public. In the present instance, after

glance as we pass: it commemorates some of the wonderful feats of arms of Ludovicus Magnus, and abounds in ponderous allegories—nymphs, and river-gods, and pyramids crowned with fleurs-de-lis; Louis passing over the Rhine in triumph, and the Dutch lion giving up the ghost, in the year of our Lord 1672. The Dutch Lion revived, and overcame the man some years afterwards; but of this fact, singularly enough, the inscription makes no mention. Passing, then, "round" the gate, and not under it (after the general custom, in regard to triumphal arches), you cross the Boulevard, which gives a glimpse of trees and sunshine, and gleaming white buildings; then, dashing down the Rue de Bourbon Villeneuve, a dirty street which seems interminable, and the Rue St. Eustache, the conductor gives a last blast on his horn, and the great vehicle clatters into the court-yard, where its journey is destined to conclude.

If there was noise before of screaming postillions and cracked horns, it was nothing like the babel-like clatter which greets us now. We are in a great court, which Hajji Baba would call the father of Diligences. Half-a-dozen other coaches arrive at the same minute—no light affairs, like your English vehicles, but ponderous machines, containing more than fifteen passengers inside, more in the cabriolet, and vast towers of luggage on the roof; others are loading; the yard is filled with passengers coming or departing; bustling porters and screaming "commissaires." These latter seize you as you descend from your place,—twenty cards are thrust into your hand, and as many voices, jabbering with inconceivable swiftness, shriek into your ear. "Dis way, sare; are you for ze 'Otel of Rhin?' 'Hôtel de l'Amirauté'—'Hôtel de Bristol'—sare!—Monsieur, 'Hôtel de Lille'—'Monsieur, passez ce petit, Monsieur! 'Ow mosh luggage 'ave you, sare?'—'The Paris Sketch Book,' Thackeray.

The Books That Have Life

After all, is it not better that a hundred unnecessary books should be published than that one good and useful book should be lost? (Nature's law of parsimony is arrived at by a process of expense.) The needless volumes, like the infertile seeds, soon sink out of sight; and the books that have life in them are taken care of by the readers who are waiting somewhere to receive and cherish them.—Henry Van Dyke.

Lovely Beyond the Rest

Not any flower that blows
But shining watch doth keep;
Every swift changing chequered hour
It knows
Now to break forth in beauty; now to sleep.

Lovely beyond the rest
Are these of all delight:—
The tiny pimpernel that noon loves best,
The primrose palely burning through the night.

—Walter De La Mare.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921

EDITORIALS

Lifting the White Man's Burden

WHAT General Lally said of the Russia of the mid-eighteenth century is not untrue of the India of today. It is, that is to say, a huge child awaking out of the dream of infancy, and beginning to stretch its limbs, and to become conscious of its powers. That may seem a curious parallel to make of a nation with the history of India behind it. Of a nation which, when Elizabeth was Queen in England, was governed by so great a ruler as Akbar; of a nation which, when Shah Jehan judged the people, built that miracle of beauty, the Taj Mahal, at Agra; or of a people who in the remote past composed and handed down the Vedic philosophy.

This, and much more than this, is forgotten by those critics of the British raj in India, who could not tell you when Akbar lived, who have never heard of Shah Jehan, and who do not know the difference between the Vedas and the Talmud. These critics have not the faintest conception of the size of the Indian Empire, embracing the Indus and the Irrawaddy, and stretching from the mountains of the Himalayas to the ocean. They have no conception of the fact that it is a country in which 220 languages are spoken, and in which religious sects are not only numerous but violently antagonistic. They have not begun to realize what it is to deal with caste and suttee. And if they knew all this, they would know about as much as the single fact that twice one is two represents of higher mathematics. The British Empire in India has grown almost in spite of itself, grown from the constant pressure of the untamed tribes upon its borders always causing war. Today the British raj is the only thing which stands between the furious passions of the innumerable races and religions, until that raj came, were perpetually at war. "Remove the British raj," said a prominent Hindu not long ago, "and you may estimate the result by letting loose all the animals in the zoological gardens in Calcutta." "Destroy the British raj," declared an equally well known Muhammadan, "and our men will be in the saddle in the morning, and by the evening there will not be a rupee or a woman safe from the Indus to the Ganges."

In governing over 300,000,000 of people, of different religions, races, and languages, for upward of half a century, it would be strange if some unjustifiable and many unjust things had not been done. Nevertheless, during that period the British raj has established a reputation for justice and uprightness, which has been freely acknowledged by the native rulers of the country. In spite of this, the younger generations of the native races have chafed under the control which deprived them of responsibility, and thwarted their aspirations to participate in the higher offices of state. That the loyalty of the country to the government in London was unquestionable was proved during the war, but with the peace there came to India, as everywhere else, the restlessness bred of the breaking of the ancient political fetishes, and the sweeping away of old restrictions. The consequence of this was something like a growing antagonism between the educated Indians and the governing British officials. And it was to overcome this, and to start the great empire on a fresh career, that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme for the better government of India was drafted.

The effect of that scheme on educated India has been instantaneous and extraordinary. The antagonism has died away. The new Indian legislators found themselves suddenly faced with tremendous responsibilities, responsibilities far exceeding anything they had expected to be placed upon them, and as a result they turned, in their inexperience, to the very officials with whom they had recently been at loggerheads. Not a little, perhaps to their surprise, they found these officials not only willing but desirous to help them, for they in turn had discovered what a weight of unnecessary responsibility they had been carrying for years, which had suddenly been transferred from their shoulders to the shoulders of the Indian legislators, where it properly belonged. Thus there has grown up between the two official bodies an unexpected confidence and a loyalty of cooperation which only a few months ago would have been regarded as impossible, but which has not yet had time to filter through to the educated Indians in other countries. This was partly the reason for the opposition expressed by the Indian students in England to Srinavasi Sastri, the successor to the reformer Gokhali, when he recently addressed them in praise of the new régime, and also for the failure of the Gandhi non-cooperative movement, though, of course, the Gandhi movement went much further than the demand for swaraj or complete independence. It assumed the form of an endeavor to put back civilization by a century, through the renunciation of all western ideas, such as railways, telegraphs, and education, having indeed for its object nothing more nor less than a return to the primitive conditions existing before the coming of the Anglo-Saxon. In India itself, however, the new understanding is steadily bearing fruit, for the English officials themselves are daily learning much, learning that the old paternalism, with its fruitage of public works, has shot its bolt, and is no longer sufficient to appeal to the aspirations of the people.

The educated Indian, in short, can no longer be satisfied with the gospel of material works, he craves for something which the Montagu-Chelmsford Act was made the beginning of giving to him, a considerable share in the government of his own country and his own people. Railways, canals, water works, even law and order, are necessary and desirable things, but they are not the alpha and omega of human aspirations, and so Herbert Edwardes found, when he said of that wonderful valley of the four hundred forts, amidst the mountains of the Punjab frontier, "Bunno certainly was a hell, but the Buhnochees liked it." The educated Indian has today to be lifted out of his old sense of dependency by being taught to bear something of what Mr. Kipling has

called "the white man's burden," and his loyalty to the British raj, it is perfectly safe to say, will be increased and not decreased by this. But the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is only a beginning of giving to the Indians those larger responsibilities which are held by the statesmen of the Dominions. The ultimate intention of the new policy is that India shall become another of the nations of the British Commonwealth, as independent, when she is ready to assume her independence, and to protect her own liberties, as are the other great sister nations of the United Kingdom.

A Message of Cordial Friendship

Those who have been desiring a succinct restatement of the ideals of the United States, both in entering the war and now in consummating peace, should find the address of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, before the alumni of Brown University, agreeable reading. A dignified reassertion of the actual aims in which the nation as a whole would concur was indeed opportune; and the Secretary of State was the natural one to look to for a careful expression of the thought of the present Republican Administration. Speaking informally at the commencement season of the university from which he was graduated, he could hardly enter into details of action yet to be taken. He could, however, show something of the true motives of the United States in place of the various unworthy motives that have recently been voiced. "It would not be fitting for me at this time to discuss our foreign relations," Mr. Hughes declared; "but I am glad to say that the message of America is one of cordial friendship to all nations. We have no questions which mutual good will and the processes of reason cannot solve."

This is the attitude, of course, which in the end must conciliate the numerous conflicting opinions as to why the United States finally entered the war, and why the United States failed to ratify the Peace Treaty and join the League of Nations. Sooner or later there must be a real agreement as to what the purpose of the United States has been both in making war and in making peace. Certainly the general public will agree with him when he says, "Our men did not go forth to fight for this nation as one of imperialistic designs and cunning purpose, or to protect a land where avarice might find its surest reward," and again, "They offered their lives, and all the energies of the country were harnessed in the supreme effort, because we loved the institutions of liberty and intended to maintain them, because we hated tyranny and the brutality and ruthlessness which found expression in the worship of force, and because we found our fate linked with that of the free peoples who were struggling for the preservation of the essentials of freedom." This is quite different from the statement of Colonel George Harvey that "We were afraid not to fight." It is refreshing to find Secretary Hughes reiterating ideals, even though Colonel Harvey insisted that "ideals too often dissolve into illusions," for the ideals that are truly ideal can never be illusory. In the end it will doubtless be proved that the ideals which were clearly stated during the war as those of the United States are even today the ideals on which there can be agreement.

The message of Secretary Hughes to the nations of the world is not one of splendid and selfish isolation, nor yet one of participation in affairs in which the United States is not actually concerned. It is, in fact, a message of cooperation, based on an understanding of the necessity for true equality of action among the nations. It is a recognition that the welfare of the United States is inseparable from that of the rest of the world. Economically and politically, each nation is simply a free citizen in the great commonwealth of the world. This ideal, of course, is not that specifically stated by Secretary Hughes. Rather does it resemble that presented by Mr. H. G. Wells in his new book on "The Salvaging of Civilization." In the long run, there must be found, however, the sure basis of unity for all ideals, whether they be those of Woodrow Wilson, of George Harvey, of H. G. Wells, or of Charles Evans Hughes. One ideal of cooperation for all nations must become so clear that there can be no disagreement about it.

In 1531, Sir Thomas Elyot published in England a book called "The Governor," intended to serve as a text for the education of youth for the affairs of government, in which he defined a "public weal" as "a body living, compact or made of sundry estates and degrees of men, which is disposed by the order of equity and governed by the rule and moderation of reason." The nations would do well to consider anew some such definition as a basis for a true commonwealth of the world, in which, as Secretary Hughes says, "international agreements may well be made which will assure complete reciprocity with respect to opportunity in the development of natural resources throughout the world." Secretary Hughes apparently has confidence that the rule and moderation of reason will yet work out a satisfactory settlement of the world's affairs in spite of the upheaval of the last seven years.

The Right Answer in the Yellowstone

THERE is a world of assurance for the perpetuity of the national parks of the United States in the fact that the new Secretary of the Interior has put himself on record in favor of their complete preservation. If the Secretary had shown the slightest readiness to yield to the importunities of the power interests and the projectors of reclamation schemes, in furtherance of any plan for using the waters of the national parks for industrial purposes, the enemies of the nation's recreation grounds and natural preserves might have felt themselves encouraged to concentrate pressure upon him. But by frankly and explicitly declaring against industrial encroachment upon the parks, the secretary has made such pressure pointless. More than that, he has given evidence of his personal loyalty to the park idea and purpose, and contributed mightily to a perpetuation of the enlightened policy established by his predecessors.

All this is as it should be. There has been no real doubt that Mr. Fall would allow his authority, as Secretary of the Interior, to be used for breaking down the immunity that has come to be generally conceded as the

only right relation of national parks to industrial developments. Secretary Paine made himself an avowed guardian of the parks so long as he retained his office. There was a general expectation that Secretary Fall would do the same. Yet the friends of the parks were eager that he should declare himself. Now that he has done so, they will rest easier.

The immediate occasion of his pronouncement was the revived project for damming the Yellowstone River three miles below Yellowstone Lake. Congressman Smith of Idaho and Senator Walsh of Montana actively furthered the enterprise in the last Congress, and Senator Walsh brought it forward in a new bill at the present session. Under the plan, the State of Montana would have had charge of the undertaking, and its adoption would have involved the dangerous policy of permitting a single state to parcel out benefits derived from a national reservation. Secretary Fall's disapproval of the project, therefore, carries at once an important negation of any private water-power privileges in the national parks, and also an assertion of the federal government as the only authority whereby any works of such a nature should be built or controlled.

That the secretary has shown neither hesitancy nor indecision in dealing with the matter is particularly gratifying for the reason that some of the statements put out by those who have advocated the dam have been so widely at variance with corresponding statements of the government authorities as to suggest insincerity on the part of the promoters. They represented the section of park lands that would be overflowed by the building of the dam as a "swamp," when the official reports showed it to be a section of wondrous beauty, with meadows affording rich pasture for moose and deer, forests, lakes, trout streams, and a number of interesting waterfalls ranging in height from 130 to 380 feet. The promoters also referred to a part of the approach that would be replaced by the dam as a "rickety, old, unsightly pile bridge," whereas the Department of the Interior's statement showed this structure to be the picturesque Fishing Bridge, "not in the least rickety, and not old in the sense of seeming so." Promoters who seek a special and highly valuable privilege, not only at the public expense but also by subtle misrepresentations, furnish a double reason for turning a deaf ear to their importunities. That the new secretary has met the situation fairly, and done his obvious duty, cannot fail to be generally recognized and widely commended. Such action maintains a high standard for public service in matters of this kind.

The Grain Commission in Canada

THE ROYAL COMMISSION appointed by the federal government to investigate the handling and marketing of grain in Canada is certainly making excellent progress in the great work it has undertaken. Starting at Winnipeg, some weeks ago, it has already held sessions in most of the elevator towns near the international border, as far as Calgary, Alberta, and, when this part of the work is completed, a tour will be made of the more northern grain centers. Meanwhile, from its headquarters in Winnipeg, the commission has issued a series of questionnaires to the various interests involved, answers to which ought to render available a great mass of most useful information.

There has been much speculation as to the object of the government in instituting such an elaborate investigation, a widespread belief being that the authorities intend, ultimately, to place the grain business under state control. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the growth of an opinion amongst farmers in favor of cooperative marketing and the formation of a national wheat pool has greatly influenced the government to take decisive action. Thus, at a meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Edmonton, a few months ago, the utmost confidence was expressed in the ability and willingness of the farmers' organizations of the different provinces to create a voluntary cooperative system of marketing grain such as would remedy the injuries in the open markets. One of the speakers at this convention, Mr. J. R. Murray, assistant general manager of the United Grain Growers, describing the plan for a voluntary wheat pool, declared that certain things were essential to its success. At least 60 per cent, if possible 75 per cent, of the wheat acreage of Canada should be signed up for the pool; the contract should be a long-term contract, not less than five years, binding those who entered the pool to send in their produce, and to share and share alike in the price obtained.

Much doubt has been expressed as to whether it would ever be possible to secure a sufficient amount of cooperation amongst farmers to render a national pool a success, and the fact that this doubt is shared by the farmers themselves has been brought out in the course of the present commission's inquiry. Nevertheless, the farmers seem to be of the opinion that it is a choice between a national system of marketing and a voluntary pool. They would almost certainly prefer the former, and a failure to secure this would greatly strengthen the effort to form a voluntary national pool, and render the success of the scheme much more probable. Whether any body of producers can safely be entrusted with a complete monopoly of their produce, and this is what a really successful voluntary pool would amount to, is seriously open to doubt. So much open to doubt is it that the effort to prevent it may hasten, if not compel, the establishment of a national system.

School Libraries

THE question of providing libraries in schools, especially public and national schools, is one which is claiming the attention of educationists, more and more, on both sides of the Atlantic. In Great Britain, where a movement to this end is still very largely in the experimental stage, some most interesting schemes have already been worked out, and the greater the volume of data available, the clearer does it become that the present steps are only the beginnings of what must ultimately be a movement of tremendous importance. Speaking on the subject of school libraries some months ago, Mr. Bernard Shaw summed

up the situation with his usual incisiveness. "Reading children," he said, "are very important children; certainly, some of the most important reading that a child does is the reading he does voluntarily."

The fact is that one of the chief aims of any educational system must ever be to encourage the child, at every turn, to progress voluntarily. It is a view which is coming to be very generally accepted, and for this reason has already resulted in the evolution of several schemes which seek to eliminate entirely the element of compulsion, or, to put the point more correctly, the element of discipline. Such schemes are necessarily foredoomed to failure. Discipline is essential to all human progress, and all human progress comes as the result of education in the widest sense of the term. The great essential is to make certain that the discipline shall be self-imposed, at the earliest possible moment, and the most potent means to this end is a desire to learn. One of the great aims of the educationist, therefore, must ever be the inculcation of a desire to learn.

This point is well illustrated by a plan which is being worked out at Knutsford, in England, by the public library committee. Some of the older scholars are invited to attend the library, and to listen to lectures on famous authors. A list of titles of books bearing upon the lectures is presented to each child, and useful guidance in the choice of reading matter is thus afforded. It may readily be imagined how much the value of such a course would be enhanced if the library to which the child might resort after such a lecture were actually a part of the school itself, if he had been accustomed and encouraged to resort thither from the earliest days of his educational career, and if the practice had been the rule after instruction, rather than the exception. For the ideal of the school library is to be found in the ideal of the college or university library. To such libraries the student resorts quite voluntarily. Here he leaves the discipline of the lecture room behind him, discovers for himself what he wants chiefly to study, and begins to find satisfaction in the voluntary imposition of that discipline which, at first, maybe, seemed so irksome.

Now one of the great rights of the child is that he should be admitted to the realm of learning, from the first, "on the same terms as men." Mr. Bernard Shaw was undoubtedly right when he insisted, in the course of the address from which quotation has already been made, that in the school library there should be no children's books. A book that cannot be read by an adult, he declared, should never be given to a child. The school library, properly organized and maintained, should be a kind of proving ground for the child, and so an essential part of the child's concept of school life.

Editorial Notes

UNITED STATES SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER says in his newspaper, published far away from Washington, in Kansas, that the government is not done with the profiteers. He calls them the "Huns of the business world," and declares that the new Administration and the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, will go after the big price-making organizations one at a time. There will be "no hoop-la Palmer campaign," he says, "but a real prosecution of the big ones." This sort of thing makes interesting reading for consumers everywhere, as well as in Kansas. The significant thing about it is that it is put out by a United States Senator, who is now active in the government at Washington and may be presumed to know what he is talking about. Senator Capper admits that the open-price associations, "which operate within the law," are known to be maintaining unduly high prices. But he intimates that there are things in the regular anti-trust laws which the previous administration "failed lamentably" to make use of. Certainly prices are still high enough, for many commodities, to warrant invoking the full power of the law for their modification.

PROBLEMS of arithmetic, economics, taxation, and disarmament enter intriguingly into consideration of Germany's relation to the world today. Her annual tribute to the Allies for the next two years is 2,000,000,000 gold marks. Having no appreciable army and navy to support, Germany is saving 1,800,000,000 gold marks annually. Her indemnity payments depend on the rehabilitation of industry and commerce, but even now Germany is producing in quality and quantity and at a price, due to exchange, far under that her competitors and former enemies can reach. Yet it should be realized that taxation plays a controlling part in prices and costs; that the nations who fear Germany as a competitor have in their hands the immediate power to reduce their armaments and taxes; and that it might be preferable to enter into competition rather than to erect tariff batteries militating against friends when their object was protection against enemies.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to The Spectator, of London, quotes from a letter on prohibition received from a friend in the United States. The writer of this letter is no friend of prohibition. He insists that the law is not being enforced, and that it cannot be enforced, and he stands aghast at the prospect when he recollects that "there is nothing worse for the morals of a nation than to experience a wholesale disregard of the law." The only thing, in other words, that will save the morals of the nation is a repeal of the law. But then, if the repeal of a law is really the remedy for breaking the law, one flutters with excitement to think of the degree of moral rectitude which might be attained by the simple means of repealing the Decalogue.

IN NEW YORK CITY people are stepping out of the crowd long enough to argue as to what spot there is the most congested. A transit commission says it is the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. An individual claims the distinction for the Hudson Terminal station of the Hudson and Manhattan road. He finds that the combined traffic of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations is 22,000,000 passengers fewer per year than the traffic of the Hudson tubes. But why argue about the crowd? Everybody knows it is always thickest wherever one happens to be in the midst of it.